The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

Additional Particulars of the Recent Movement.

A Number of Guns and Prisoners Captured.

Our Forces Still in Front of the Rebel Works.

SPLENDID STRATEGICAL POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The operations of the force on the north bank of the James River continue to develop in the most suspicious manner. The manœuvres of Monday resulted in turning the rebel fortifications; and, yesterday morning, when our forces advanced, they found that the enemy had fallen back during the night, and had thrown up defences in a position naturally stronger than the one they had been driven from.

The day has opened with a brilliant prospect of success. GREGG's cavalry rested their right on the Charles City Road, to protect the right wing of our forces, whose left flank extends to the James River. The front of our line was only about six miles from Richmond. LEE being thus held, cannot prevent the cutting of the canal across Dutch Gap, and if he should attempt to mass his forces on either side of the River, the exposed points on the opposite side will fall into great danger.

Our losses on Sunday are estimated at about four hundred in killed, wounded and missing; those of the enemy at somewhat less. On Monday the loss of the enemy was greater than ours, owing to a more favorable position on our side. Firing on Monday was mostly with musketry, after we had got on the enemy's flank and turned him; but yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather briskly.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburgh.

The rebels, for the past two nights, have been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators, Messrs. FLYNN and HAMBRIGHT, on duty at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of dispatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found "not guilty" by the court.

Gen. MEADE, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and breach of trust, has ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A Lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving; and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer under any circumstances.

Gen. PARK is now in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the Second Corps and part of the Tenth Corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom. The Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY, took part of a line of works with four 3-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The Second Division of the Second Corps was drawn up in line of battle, and advanced about a mile beyond where HANCOCK captured the four guns two weeks ago.

Here the First Brigade, Col. MACY commanding, took the lead and charged across a cornfield, over a hill and down into a ravine, where they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impenetrable brush on the margins of it.

During all this time they were exposed to a very heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage.

It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

Col. MACY had his horse shot under him, and mounting Gen. BARLOW's horse, the animal became unmanageable and finally fell on the Colonel, bruising him badly.

Col. MACY was wounded in the Wilderness, and had returned to the field only a day or two before.

The Second Division lost at least 300 men in the engagement.

The First and Third Divisions, which were in support, lost about 250, from the effects of the rebel artillery.

The wounded were all brought off and are nearly all being cared for at City Point.

Lieut.-Col. WARREN, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, lost his left arm, while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge.

Maj. W. H. HAMILTON, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was severely wounded in the face.

Capt. LINDLEY, of the same regiment, was killed.

Sergt. BALL, of the same regiment, was also killed, and there are about twelve wounded in the regiment.

Sergt. FUCH, the Color-bearer of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was badly wounded. This is the third time this gallant soldier has been wounded in the present campaign.

Lieut. FERLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, was wounded.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Gen. Grant's Last Movement.

From the Washington Chronicle.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Aug. 15.

When at an early hour on Saturday, the 13th, the ever-fighting Second Corps came marching into our wrecked city, with bands playing, bayonets gleaming and torn banners proudly fluttering, everybody and his friends guessed its destination to be Maryland or Pennsylvania.

The shipments of the troops were made from two points, the ordnance and the forage docks. At the latter place the Sanitary Commission had an ample supply of ice-water which was duly drawn upon. As each vessel loaded up, she headed down stream, and anchored off Lighthouse Point. "If bound for Washington, why not go ahead?" "Why anchor there?" queried one cute person, which caused another observing individual to remember that he had seen the pontoons, which lie just above the Point, all manned and waiting orders.

This settled the question of up or down stream in their minds. The loading of transports continued until dark. At midnight I was disturbed by the conversation of two men, the same two whose opinions I have just recorded. They had watched since dark the fleet, as it lay at anchor, and now they were about to have their views confirmed, for presently there glided past us in ominous silence, the *Kennebec*, on which were Gens. HANCOCK, BARLOW and MILES and their staffs. Fifty rods to the rear came another vessel; then another and an other, until thirty-two had passed. Watching them until their lights were put out by Turkey Bend, I retired.

At 8 A. M. of Sunday, the 14th, the *Metamora* received on board Gen. GRANT and Staff, and passed up the river. Half an hour after the United States Sanitary Commission tug, *Gov. Curtin*, laden with supplies and nurses, followed, to find the whereabouts of the Second Corps. Before arriving at her destination, she was hailed by the gunboat *Agawam*. This vessel while engaging a rebel battery the day previous, had received a shell which exploded, killing three men and wounding eight others.

Leaving all necessary supplies with them, the boat soon afterward arrived at Deep Bottom, the place where our troops had debarked. They had already found the enemy, and were engaging him about a mile distant from the Bottom, and though it was evident we had surprised him, he was rallying admirably. Later in the day, when the *Gov. Curtin* took more supplies and a reinforcement of nurses, we learned from very reliable sources that our forces had wrested from the rebels several well-defended positions, in which we lost two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; very few killed, however. We have captured six guns, two mortars and over one hundred prisoners.

The object of the expedition is not yet apparent to outsiders. If the capture of Fort Darling be it, we have first to pass the Howlett House battery, built on as high a bluff as Darling itself, whence they could deliver a plunging fire such as no vessel could stand. Commanded by this battery is a bar, over which only very light draft vessels could pass.

I hope it is not contraband for me to tell that manœuvres are in progress by which both these obstacles will no longer be considered as such, the conformation of the river near there favoring a canal project, which already gives earnest of better results than the Vicksburgh affair. Other points not necessary for me to name, discourage the idea of Fort Darling being the real point of attack.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

Over Thirty Vessels Destroyed Off the Nova Scotian Coast.

THEIR CREWS LANDED AT YARMOUTH.

The Pirate Off Yarmouth on Monday.

FROM YARMOUTH.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The schooner *Sophia*, from Turk's Island, arrived here to-day, with the crews of the following vessels, sunk by the pirate *Tallahassee*:

Ship [*James Littlefield*, of Bangor, from Cardiff for New-York, was sunk on the 14th inst. in latitude 42° longitude 66°.

Schooner *Lamont Dupont*, of Wilmington, Del., was sunk on the 13th in latitude 40° longitude 68°.

Schooner *Mercy A. Howe*, of Chatham, was sunk yesterday, in latitude 43°, longitude 66°.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on board of the *Sophia*, the *Tallahassee* sunk four other schooners, one of which was the *J. H. Howes*, of Gloucester.

Smoke from a steamer was seen this morning, in the direction of Seal Island.

FROM THOMASTON, ME.

THOMASTON, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The rebel steamer *Tallahassee* yesterday destroyed 25 vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed by her into Friendship by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A dispatch from J. M. MERRILL, U. S. Consular Agent at Yarmouth, N. S., to CARLETON GOODRICH, of Boston, states that six vessels were destroyed by the *Tallahassee* on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews of the vessels were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning.

News from Vicksburgh—Steamers Reported Captured—Attempt to Blow up a Gunboat.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Vicksburgh advices of the 10th inst. say that the steamers *Cheek* and *Atlantic No. 2*, while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo River, are reported to have been captured by the rebels.

It is reported that a force of 1,500 rebels attacked a Federal force guarding a plantation in the vicinity of Goodrich Landing, and that the rebels were held at bay until our troops were reinforced, when the rebels were driven back with considerable loss.

The steamer *Marietta*, from New-Orleans on the 10th instant, has arrived here. She was not molested on her way up.

An attempt was made to blow up the gunboat *Lafayette*, in one of the bayous, a few days ago, with a torpedo, but it failed.

Gen. HURLBURT has arrived here.

Gen. PAYNE has returned from his expedition after the guerrillas in Tennessee.

The railroad from Paducah to Union City is to be immediately repaired, and citizens along the line will be held responsible for future damages.

From San Francisco.

Hong Kong dates of June 30 say that Nankin was the only city of importance left in possession of the rebels, and this was closely invested by the Imperialists.

A fire at Manila had destroyed two millions of dollars' worth of tobacco.

A British regiment was on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

Fatal Accident on Shipboard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Capt. CHASE, of the schooner *Golden Gate*, loading at this port for New-York, was instantly killed this afternoon, by a box of sugar swinging against his body and precipitating him into the hold.

Union Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Union District Convention held here today nominated Hon. JOHN H. RICE, of Foxcroft, for Congress, and BENJAMIN P. GILMAN, of Orono, for Presidential Elector.

Troops for the Front.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The United States transport *Constitution* has arrived from New-York to embark troops for the South.

SECRETARY CHASE.—The following dispatch from Mr. CHASE, which was received subsequent to the Convention in the First Congressional District, is published as an act of justice to that distinguished citizen, who, it will be seen, is not responsible for the use made of his name on that occasion:

BOSTON, August 4.

A nomination spontaneous and unsought, would command acceptance; but I cannot compete for it, and must not be regarded as a competitor.

S. P. CHASE,

—Cincinnati Gazette.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

The Rebel Gen. Wheeler Demands the Surrender of Dalton, Geo.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

Gen. Stedman Starts from Chattanooga to Meet the Rebels.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT SELMA, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The rebel Gen. WHEELER, with seventeen hundred cavalrymen, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on the evening of the 14th inst., of Col. LEIBOLDT, of the Second Missouri, commanding at that post.

The force of Col. LEIBOLDT numbers 800 men.

A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left Dalton.

This train had Col. COLLUM and three other railroad men on board, returning from between Adairsville and Calhoun.

These men were obliged to repair the road which had been destroyed by small detachments from Gen. WHEELER's force.

The rebels had also captured about seventeen Government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all of the officers in charge of them.

The railroad men escaped after the train had left Dalton.

Gen. STEDMAN being telegraphically advised of the movements of the rebels, started with a large force from Chattanooga in pursuit of them.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th, when cannonading was going on.

Rumor says that as the trains were leaving Resaca fourteen of our men were captured by the rebel force that captured the cattle.

This raid had been anticipated by Gen. STEDMAN, and he was prepared to meet the rebels at important points.

On Saturday 300 guerrillas attacked Selma, Livingston County, Ky., garrisoned by 30 men of the Fourth Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with the loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured.

The Federal loss was three killed, one mortally wounded and several slightly, and four captured.

Several horses on each side were killed.

Twenty-five guerrillas, under MARTIN, were in Trimble County on Sunday night, near the Ohio River. They had been raiding down the road to West Point, and making depredations on the people there. They plundered West Point of $4,000 in goods and money.

Henderson, Ky., still continues to be greatly excited. The rebel Col. JOHNSON is camped in the Fair grounds and threatening the town.

About seventy-three guerrillas are in Brownsboro, under HALL, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Three hundred and fifty head of cattle, captured by WHEELER, have been recovered.

The damages to the railroad near Calhoun have been repaired. Four trains were at Dalton when last heard from.

On the refusal of Col. LEIBOLDT to surrender, WHEELER attacked Dalton and gained some buildings in the town, where they kept up a harassing fire, driving LEIBOLDT's men from their position to the station, where they checked the rebels. The enemy was on both sides of the railroad, trying to cut the road.

STEADMAN will probably reinforce LEIBOLDT in time. A down train is reported captured at Altoona Pass. WHEELER's force is probably divided and operating at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill.

Telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased, by the cutting of the wire.

Gen. Logan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The following report from Gen. LOGAN, has been received at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th insts.; and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from HARDEE's and LEE's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 o'clock A. M. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with a like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Gens. HARROW's and SMITH's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage, nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brig.-Gens. WOOD's, HARROW's and SMITH's division commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults.

My thanks are due to Maj.-Gens. BLAIR and DODGE, for sending me reinforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses are 50 killed, 439 wounded and 63 missing; aggregate, 572. The division of Gen. HARROW captured five battle-flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our Surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty-five rebels, up to this time, have been buried, and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied.

Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight.

The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than 6,000 or 7,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. WM. T. CLARK, Assist. Adjt.-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.

In forwarding the within report I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The General Commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and, in fact, all the officers of this army that commanded my observation coöperated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan Falls Back to Winchester.

LETTERS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Later advices than those at hand, when I sent my first dispatch, state that Gen. SHERIDAN has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself, and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that EARLY has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for SHERIDAN to attack.

Incidents of the March—The Rebels avoid a Fight—The Military Situation in the Valley.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, BIVOUAC NEAR MIDDLETOWN, Va., Saturday, August 13, 1864.

Early Wednesday morning, the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps broke camp near Hall Town and took up their line of march toward Charlestown, passing through that place about 8 o'clock. On reaching the junction of the Winchester and Berryville turnpikes, a short distance beyond Charlestown, the two corps diverged, the Nineteenth turning off to the left, striking through direct for Berryville, while the Sixth kept straight on in the direction of Winchester for a few miles, then turned off toward Smithsfield, following the route of the Nineteenth Corps.

The day was a terribly hot one, and the troops suffered greatly from the heat and dust of the roads, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the men were pushed on. Owing to the recent drouth water proved to be very scarce, and this added much to the discomfort of the army. The baggage and supply trains were left behind, and were parked on Bolivar Heights. Three days' rations were issued before leaving camp, and only the immediate headquarter and regimental wagons were allowed to accompany the corps. It was the general impression that the Army of Western Virginia was on a reconnoissance merely, but subsequent events have proved the fallacy of this idea; but I think that it was thus arranged in order to facilitate the movements of the troops.

During the day distant cannonading could be heard, and as the afternoon's sun was declining in the Western horizon spasmodic skirmishing could be discovered in the direction of Berryville. I afterward learned that our advance guard met a small body of rebel cavalry near that place, supposed to be a portion of IMBODEN's command, and after a slight skirmish the enemy was driven out of a small redoubt two miles from Berryville.

After marching about fifteen miles, the two corps encamped on the different roads by which they marched. Gen. CROOK's division of the Eighth Corps supported the cavalry, and we camped still further up the road, in the immediate vicinity of Berryville. A slight shower cooled the evening air most delightfully, and it was felt to be a pity that the troops were not permitted to rest during the middle of the day, and thus avoid the heat and the terrible effects of the noonday march.

The army was ordered to move at 5 o'clock the next morning, but the column did not get into motion until nearly 7 o'clock. At 8, the Nineteenth Corps entered Berryville, and passed rapidly through; the Sixth Corps was ordered to take up a line of march through the open country to the right, and Gen. RUSSELL, commanding the First Division of that corps, was given the advance, and ordered to throw out a strong advanced guard, and in case he encountered the enemy's infantry, at a creek said to be in that direction, he was to force a passage and secure the road. Six miles beyond Berryville, the Nineteenth Corps were formed in line of battle, and advanced slowly off to the right, in the direction of Winchester, and cannonading could be heard ahead at intervals, telling us that our cavalry had again encountered the enemy.

At this time, everything looked like a speedy and general engagement, and the corps manœuvred splendidly by the flank, sweeping slowly round until they came up in front of Winchester, then some four miles distant. But toward noon it became apparent that no fight would take place that day, and the troops were massed in the woods for rest and water. The firing had by noon almost entirely ceased, and at 2 P. M. the line of march was again taken up, both corps heading for Milwood, leaving Winchester away to our right and rear. The heat at this period of the day was most intense, and tremendous clouds of dust marked the route of the army. Much suffering was occasioned by the sun's rays, and many men were prostrated by *coup de soliel*, filling the ambulance trains to repletion. Reaching Milwood by 4 o'clock, the troops were supplied with water from a magnificent spring, and then pushed on some two miles, where they encamped.

All this time their cavalry could be heard at intervals, but it was only at dusk that we learned the results of the day. Several ambulances had to be sent to the cavalry to remove the wounded, and I afterward learned that the enemy had evacuated Winchester, and that our cavalry were still in pursuit of their rear guard. Our force lost about one hundred wounded and a few killed. On our march to Milwood, we passed a dead rebel who lay in a corner of the fence, and had been killed by our cavalry in the skirmish of the day. Several prisoners were also taken at various farm-houses, some of whom were found busy at work threshing out the crops in that neighborhood.

Owing to the extended scene of the operations, and the intense heat of the sun, I was unable to properly arrive at an accurate knowledge of the entire scheme of manœuvres, but I learnt sufficient to understand that EARLY's forces are endeavoring to push up the valley toward Strasburgh, and that Gen. SHERIDAN had tried, with partial success, to cut him off from the gaps in the Blue Ridge. Having thrown his army between Snicker's and Ashby' Gaps, and EARLY, Gen. SHERIDAN has compelled the rebel commander to keep straight up the valley, and thus preventing him from getting into the Virginia Valley.

Early yesterday morning orders were received for the army to proceed to Middletown—the Nineteenth Corps taking by-roads in the direction of Newtown, and the Sixth Corps striking into the Winchester and Strasburgh Turnpike—both then joining forces, pushing on for Middletown, and passing through that place about 4 o'clock. Like the two previous days' marches, the heat created a great deal of suffering, and, in spite of past experience, the troops were marched throughout the entire day, and immense numbers of stragglers could be seen along the entire route, prostrated and unable to proceed. The dust was again the source of much discomfort, and the want of water occasioned additional suffering both to men and horses.

When we arrived at Middletown, news came, running down the line that we were very near the enemy, and as the troops filed out of the road into the fields for camp, occasional and dropping shot could be heard out on the front, telling of the immediate vicinity of the enemy. Each brigade was then thrown into line of battle, by column of regiments closed in mass, and orders were issued to bivouac for the night, which latter were changed to others, for the corps to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and these again were countermanded. Night, however, closed in without any movement of any importance.

This morning at daylight the entire army got under arms ready for the fight that every one was confident to come off, but, contrary to all expectation, the morning wore away and no movement took place in the disposition of the troops. At last, while breakfast was being discussed, news arrived that the enemy had retreated in the direction of Strasburgh, and that we would remain in quietude for the day, awaiting the arrival of our supply trains.

I can scarcely venture upon a discussion of the situation at present, rumors of the most improbable description being the order of the day, and it is almost impossible to learn anything positive regarding the future movements of the Army of Western Virginia. Staff officers are very taciturn on the subject, and I scarcely wonder at it, for everybody is completely worn out with the exhausting fatigue of our recent marches.

I have just returned from a brief survey of the position, and find that we lay on the Winchester and Strasburgh turnpike, with Sydnor's Gap off to our right, and Three-top Mountain lying away to the left, about two miles distant. The Sixth Corps have just moved up the pike across a creek, and CROOK's division and the cavalry have pushed still further up the Valley in search of the enemy's position. Nothing is known definitely regarding the plans of Gen. SHERIDAN, but a shrewd guess may be hazarded regarding them. Officers are of the opinion that we will be enabled to reach and defeat the enemy in detail, owing to his having such a heavy train to defend, and from the fact of the difficulty of moving supply trains through the different gaps on the route. If the rumors now flying about camp have any foundation, we are about receiving a considerable accession to the already large force now in this department, for it is said that parts of the Second and Fifth Corps are on the way to join issue with this army, and it is even said that they are now in Thoroughfare Gap, holding that important point, but I am in no position to know at present, for even at headquarters the truth of the report is not known. It is generally understood that we shall not move before to-morrow afternoon, and in the meantime our trains are expected to arrive with the much needed supplies, and that more cavalry are coming up in charge of them, and they will then be transferred to our mounted force in front.

As I write, the members of the little mess of whom I am at present the grateful guest, are lying round me, vainly endeavoring to woo a little of that sleep they were deprived of by the duties of the morning, but they find it almost impossible to rest on account of the extreme heat of the day. We have no thermometer here in camp, and if we had I should be afraid to look at it, fearing that it would declare the mercury to be at a higher figure than we now imagine it, and I am much pleased and thankful for our present rest, and I doubt not it comes grateful to the entire command. G. F. W.

Pursuit of Early—Skirmishing—Occupation of Winchester.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR NEWTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 12, 1864.

After skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and mounted infantry for two days, the advance of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN's command arrived at this place last evening. The first opposition was met with Wednesday on a dirt road connecting the Berryville and Millwood Pikes with the Winchester and Millwood Pikes. Here the reserve brigade, under Col. GIBBS, advanced a skirmish line, and drove the enemy back to and across the Winchester and Millwood Pikes, with a loss of ten or a dozen wounded, including two officers. The position was held that night, and early on Thursday morning Gen. CUSTER's brigade taking the advance, moved down the Pike toward Winchester. At Sulphur Springs bridge, within two and a half miles of Winchester, a skirmish took place, resulting in a loss of five or six killed, including one officer, Capt. MATHERS, of the Sixth Michigan, and 15 or 20 wounded. The casualties were principally in the First Michigan Cavalry. Here it was ascertained that EARLY had commenced to move up the Valley from Winchester the day before. The special object of the movement at this point having been accomplished, Gen. CUSTER withdrew his command. On the same day the Second, Col. DEVIN, and Reserve Brigade, Col. GIBBS, moved off on the road toward White Post, the Second in advance. The Fourth New-York, Col. DE CERNOLA, overtook JONES's Tennessee Brigade of mounted Infantry near White Post, and soon after the Second Brigade was moved forward into action. The enemy was forced back three miles toward Newtown. Soon after this the Reserve Brigade was brought into action, and the enemy was again forced back to within one-half mile of Newtown—the pike upon which EARLY's whole command was moving up the Valley toward Strawsburgh. The loss of the Reserve Brigade will probably amount to 150. Loss in Second Brigade between fifty and sixty.

We occupy Manchester to-day, which will be the depot for the present. The Nineteenth, Eighth and Sixth Corps are here; also, the Kannawha Corps, Gen. CROOK.

E. A. PAUL.

PEACE PROSPECTS SOUTH.

Interesting Narrative of the Mission of Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore to Richmond.

Interview and Conversation With Jefferson Davis.

The following narrative is from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. GILMORE. Mr. GILMORE accompanied Col. JAQUES, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment and what they saw and heard:

HOW THEY WENT TO RICHMOND.

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together—the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps, to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant and more self-devoted than that quiet "western parson" it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16, mounted on two raw-boned relics of SHERIDAN's great raid, and armed with a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last was the Colonel's—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge OULD, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yas. Him and t'other 'Change officers is over ter the plantation beyont Miss GROVER'S. Ye'll know it by its hevin' nary door nur winder, [the mansion he meant.] They's all busted in. Foller the bridle path through the timber, and keep your rag a flyin', fur our boys is thicker 'n huckelberries in them woods, and they moughty pop ye of they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—a courteous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings—

"We are late, but it's your fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricochetted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss, you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the "joke."

"We hear GRANT was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. HATCH, the Judge's Adjutant—a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that GRANT, BUTLER and FOSTER examined their position from Mrs. GROVER's house—about four hundred yards distant—two hours after the rebel cannon-ball danced a breakdown on the Lieutenant-General's dinner-table.

THE REBEL OFFICERS.

We were then introduced to the other officials—Major HENNIKEN, of the War Department, a young man formerly of New-York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. CHARLES JAVINS, of the provost-guard of Richmond. This latter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He was of medium height, stoutly built, with a short, thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked a natural born jailer, and much such a character as a timid man would not care to encounter, except at long range of a rifle warranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and hit every time.

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to start after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, *status* of black troops and non-combatants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know, it mortifies me that you don't hate us as we hate you? You kill us as AGASSIZ kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go, with Slavery and your notions of 'empire,' you'd run straight to barbarism and the devil."

"We'd take the risk of that. But let me tell you, if you are going to Mr. DAVIS with any such ideas, you might as well turn back at once. He can make peace on no other basis than independence. Recognition must be the beginning, middle and ending of all negotiations. Our people will accept peace on no other terms."

"I think you are wrong there," said the Colonel. "When I was here a year ago, I met many of your leading men, and they all assured me they wanted peace and reunion, even at the sacrifice of Slavery. Within a week, a man you venerate and love has met me at Baltimore, and besought me to come here and offer Mr. DAVIS peace on such conditions."

"That may be. Some of our old men, who are weak in the knees, may want peace on any terms; but the Southern people will not have it without independence. Mr. DAVIS knows them, and you will find he will insist upon that. Concede that, and we'll not quarrel about minor matters."

"We'll not quarrel at all. But it's sundown, and time we were 'on to Richmond.'"

"That's the *Tribune* cry," said the Captain, rising; "and I hurrah for the *Tribune*, for its honest, and—I want my supper."

We all laughed, and the Judge ordered the horses. As we were about to start, I said to him:

"You've forgotten our parole."

"Oh, never mind that. We'll attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling the flag of truce, he then led the way by a "short cut" across the corn-field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow—Mr. JAVINS—sitting between us and the twilight, and JACK, a "likely darky," almost the sole survivor of his master's twelve hundred slaves, ("De res' all stole, Massa—stole by you Yankees,") occupying the front seat, and with a stout whip "working our passage to Richmond."

IN RICHMOND.

* * * At 10 o'clock that night we planted our flag (against a lamp-post) in the very heart of the hostile city. As we alighted at the doorway of the Spotswood Hotel, the Judge said to the Colonel:

"Button your outside coat up closely. Your uniform must not be seen here."

The Colonel did as he was bidden; and, without stopping to register our names at the office, we followed the Judge and the Captain up to No. 60. It was a large, square room in the fourth story, with an unswept, ragged carpet, and bare white walls, smeared with soot and tobacco juice. Several chairs, a marble-top table, and a pine washstand and clothes-press straggled about the

floor, and in the corners were three beds, garnished with tattered pillow-cases, and covered with white counterpanes, grown gray with longing for soapsuds and a washtub. The plainer and humbler of these beds was designed for Mr. JARVINS; the others had been made ready for the extraordinary envoys (not envoys extraordinary) who, in defiance of all precedent and the "law of nations," had just then "taken Richmond."

A single gas-jet was burning over the mantelpiece, and above it I saw a "writing on the wall" which implied that JANE JACKSON had run up a washing-score of fifty dollars!

I was congratulating myself on not having to pay that woman's laundry bills, when the Judge said:

"You want supper. What shall we order?"

"A slice of hot corn-bread would make me the happiest man in Richmond."

The Captain thereupon left the room, and shortly returning remarked:

"The landlord swears you're from Georgia. He says none but a Georgian would call for corn-bread at this time of night."

On that hint we acted, and when our sooty attendant came in with the supper things, we discussed Georgia mines, Georgia banks and Georgia mosquitos in a way that showed we had been bitten by all of them. In half an hour it was noised all about the hotel that the two gentlemen the Confederacy were taking such excellent care of were from Georgia.

The meal ended, and a quiet smoke over, our entertainers rose to go. As the Judge bade us good night, he said to us:

"In the morning you had better address a note to Mr. BENJAMIN, asking the interview with the President. I will call at 10 o'clock, and take it to him."

"Very well. But will Mr. DAVIS see us on Sunday?"

"Oh, that will make no difference."

THE NEXT DAY.

The next morning, after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. JAVINS, we indited a note—of which the following is a copy—to the Confederate Secretary of State:

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.
Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people, relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are truly and respectfully yours.

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter I had received, on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. DAVIS—to the rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge OULD returned, saying, "Mr. BENJAMIN sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department."

SECRETARY BENJAMIN.

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily little man in black, with a keen black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely-trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the northwest room of the "United States" Custom-house. Over the door of this room were the words "State Department," and round its walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial History," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's "American Conflict," a complete set of the *Rebellion Record*, and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in the centre of the apartment was a black walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "State-papers." At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge OULD introduced us, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. BENJAMIN. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you came to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. DAVIS. Can we see him, Sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, Sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. DAVIS. If they at all harmonize with Mr. LINCOLN's views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. LINCOLN, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, Sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We, say, distinctly, we have no official, or unofficial, authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. DAVIS, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call here at 9 this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge OULD."

* * * * * * * *

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers-by in the street—I should like to tell who they were and how they looked, but such information is just now contraband—we called again at 9 o'clock at the State Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. BENJAMIN occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, aparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His manners were simple, easy and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us—

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy.

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his if he stood before CÆSAR—and I replied—

"We thank you, Mr. DAVIS. It is not often you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. BENJAMIN tells me you have asked to see me, to"——

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, Sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, Sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right; but we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. DAVIS, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. DAVIS. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness toward men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. DAVIS. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; and I look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last men of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left, so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. BENJAMIN, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes, it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. GRANT has shut you up in Richmond. SHERMAN is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?"

MR. DAVIS ON THE CONFEDERATE PROSPECTS.

Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago GRANT crossed the Rapidan to whip LEE and take Richmond. LEE drove him in the first battle, and then GRANT executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought LEE again. LEE drove him a second time, and then GRANT made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on—LEE whipping and GRANT flanking—until GRANT got where he is now. And what is the net result? GRANT has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than LEE had at the outset—and is no nearer Richmond than at first; and LEE, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! SHERMAN, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the further he goes from his base of supplies the weaker he grows and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat *may* come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours.

As to money, we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources, we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign Power?"

"From your standpoint, there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. DAVIS. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Col. JAQUES, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—an it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. DAVIS. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions on both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. BENJAMIN says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. DAVIS still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. ASHLEY's Reconstruction Bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. LINCOLN, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do it will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I don't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And Slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an *essential* element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. BENJAMIN enjoyed it.

"Well, Sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion?"

"Yes; or, to put it in other words—independence or subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting, and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

MR. DAVIS REFUSES AN ARMISTICE.

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let LEE and GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote Slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, Sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. DAVIS, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every housetop in the South."

"But, seriously, Sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, Sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. BENJAMIN. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. LINCOLN authorised you to offer us?"

"No, Sir; Mr. LINCOLN did not authorise me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. DAVIS, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, Sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. DAVIS, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. DAVIS, when *I* say that," said the Colonel.

CLOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. DAVIS very favorably.

As we were leaving the room, he added:

"Say to Mr. LINCOLN from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. BENJAMIN called Judge OULD, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

Treason in Missouri.

ARREST OF JUDGE HALL.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

MEXICO, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

An incident occurred here yesterday, which should be known, as it serves to uncloak one of those pretended Union men, whose association and influence are all with the rebels, and who has done more, perhaps, to perpetuate the reign of bushwhacking terrorism which has cursed North Missouri than any other man in it. The party I allude to is Judge WILLIAM A. HALL, Member of Congress from this district, who was yesterday arrested for disloyal speech in conversation at this place.

HALL was at the railroad station here earnestly engaged in conversation with an acquaintance, when the Adjutant of the First Iowa Cavalry, stationed at this place, happened to be present. Becoming excited, doubtless, beyond the bounds of prudence, by the intensity of his feelings, HALL remarked so loudly as to reach the officer's ears, that "*I hold that President Lincoln is as much an enemy to the Government as Jeff. Davis.*" The speaker was a stranger to the officer, but the latter did not hesitate to act promptly when this disloyal language was used in his presence. At once stepping up to HALL, he remarked, "You do ah?" HALL's emphatic reply was, "Yes, Sir, I do." The officer then asked his name. "My name is HALL, Sir," was the reply. The officer commenced writing, and asked the name in full.

About this time HALL evidently began to discover that he had caught a Tartar; his air of bravado left him, and he commenced equivocating and trying to back out. To the demand for his name in full, he replied: "I won't give it, Sir. What's your authority?"

"I am an officer of the army, Sir, and you can't speak in that manner about the President in my presence. What is your name, Sir?" was the stern rejoinder.

Then began a scene of lively dodging on the part of the Judge. His reply was: "I refuse to give it, Sir. I did not notice your uniform, but you have no right to interrupt a private conversation and demand my name." Further parleying took place, with the vain endeavor on HALL's part to shake the officer off, but he remained resolute, and the Judge finally declined to give his name. "Then you will consider yourself under arrest. I will send for a guard of soldiers, and have you reported to Col. CALDWELL in command of this Sub-District," was the positive decision of the officer. A soldier was accordingly called in, and directed to take charge of the prisoner, when the Judge began to beg for terms. He told the officer that he would go with him, or that he would report himself alone—anything to avoid the soldier escort, and accordingly the Judge and the officer started for headquarters, the latter stating that charges would there be regularly preferred.

During this scene there was considerable excitement among the Judge's Conservative acquaintances who happened to be present, and who assured the officer making the arrest that his prisoner was a good man, a Union man, &c., but he seemed totally unable to see it, how a man who put the President of the United States on an equality with the prince of traitors, JEFF. DAVIS, could be a Union man, and consequently was not to be moved. Of course the Conservatives hereabout are immensely indignant at what they consider the insult put upon their leader. It is another evidence, in their eyes, of the tyranny of this Administration—another outrage by one of LINCOLN's hirelings—a gross case of arbitrary arrest—interference with free speech, &c. The truly loyal men here, however, look upon it in a very different light, and are both amused and rejoiced at the effectual manner in which the hypocrisy of a man who has been their most inveterate enemy, in the garb of a Union man, has been exposed. OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Danish War—The Iron-clad Royal Sovereign—Emigration—Miscellaneous.

Our foreign files furnish the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

THE DANES.

THEIR HUMILIATION OF FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ELSINORE, Wednesday, July 27.

The dejection of spirits among thinking and feeling Danes is something awful to look upon. It is more than commensurate with the proud confidence with which they took up the struggle six months ago—more than proportionate to the stubborn obstinacy with which they kept it up long after it was clear to them, as it was to the rest of the world, that further resistance was out of the question. They seem now prone to exaggerate the evil that is before them. They look upon the present crisis as a first partition of their country—like the first partition of Poland, leading to eventual annihilation. This time, they think, the Germans will walk away with the three duchies—the whole of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. It will be great mercies if they do not cast root in Jutland—if they do not take the fleet and the colonies. What they leave to-day they may come and help themselves to to-morrow; and France may take a fancy to Iceland—a long-coveted possession, deemed "necessary" to the development of her cod-fishing interests; and Sweden may take Bornholm, the lovely island lying so conveniently off her coast; and every one may come in for his share, for Denmark is at everybody's mercy, and no friend will help him who cannot help himself.

The matter of their fleet sticks particularly fast in the throats of these poor Danes; and yet, what matters it whether the Germans take it or leave it? To what uses can Denmark ever put a fleet, even if she could afford the expense of one? Here they came in early on the morning of Saturday last—her beautiful frigates, her screw steamers, her iron-clads—the *Sjelland*, the *Jylland*, the *Niels-Juel*, the *Dannebrog*, and all the rest—a goodly muster, awakening the echoes of the Sound as they exchanged salutes with the batteries of the Kronborg. They are now lying, a gallant array, between this and Humblebeck, all trim, and taut, and tidy—a sight to swell the heart of the native Dane, and even to gladden the eye of the unconcerned stranger. Alas! what use can henceforth a State like Denmark have for all that martial craft? Yet a twelvemonth ago Denmark could boast a population and a revenue about as large as those of the Pope; she will presently be reduced to about the size of the late Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Now, the Popedom and Tuscany have also been maritime Powers in their days. History tells us of an Admiral MARCO ANTONIO COLONNA, who, at the head of the Pontifical galleys, commanded the combined fleets of all the Catholic Powers in the greatest battle that ever was fought on salt water. We know also that Tuscany had her own fleet, which, manned by the Knights of St. Stephen, did good work against the Barbesque pirates. Has not all that passed away? Are not Venice and Genoa, and all those Mediterranean Queens, reft of their diadems, and is not the very sea receding from those shores whence her bridegroom was wont to come forth and wed her? The time has now come for the extinction of the last vestige of power of the northern sea-kings. Why should Denmark have a hundred men-of-war? Why should she have fifty? Or, for that matter, "What need she five-and-twenty, ten or five?" Must not the Pope be fain to content himself with an old *gabarre*, as clumsy and ricketty as St. Peter's fishing-boat; and had not the Grand Duke of Tuscany, before annexation four years ago, reduced his naval establishment to two leaky gunboats? For a discrowned sea-queen a Bucentaur in a museum is sufficient—the mere emblem and remembrance of a greatness forever set.

Of such a nature are the thoughts busying the minds of those Danes who have still a soul and heart for their country. They are so weighed down by the sense of their calamities, that I can assure you few would think of aggravating foreign difficulties by resorting to internal agitation. Notwithstanding the seditious tone of Bishop MONRAD's speech in the Rigsraad, notwithstanding the intemperate language of the Elder-Danish and Scandinavian organs, I see no element of political disturbance in this country—nothing to apprehend from the ravings of a disappointed democracy or the outbursts of the much-dreaded, but greatly over-estimated, "Copenhagen mob." The King and the new Ministers have the game completely in their own hands. The people at large have long been convinced of that undeniable truism, that "those who cannot wage war should hasten to make peace"—peace on fair terms if it can be had; if not, peace on any terms. When that peace is signed; when the new boundary lines are drawn; when it is well-known to what mere strip of territory the once proud Danish monarchy is at last to be reduced; when men have reckoned how heavily the expenses of war must fall upon the vanquished, and what economies in the public expenditure will become indispensable—then, and then only, will it be time to set the house in order, to see on what conditions the State may be reorganized as to its inner policy, and what position it is to occupy with respect to its foreign relations.

The prospects are dreary beyond all conception, and there are men about me whose sense of their country's humiliation is so keen and poignant that they seem to see no other means of escape from it except expatriation. Public calamities, however, here, as in other countries, affect but few private persons. The great mass of the Danish people seem but moderately penetrated with the magnitude of their national downfall. I can scarcely conceive it possible that places of public amusement may have been more eagerly or more constantly frequented at any former season. "O, ye wretched creatures!" cried ÆSOP to the snails hissing and spitting as they were broiling on the gridiron; "your houses are burning, and you have the heart to sing!"

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR: Lord E. HOWARD, in the House of Commons last night, in alluding to the large emigration still going on from this country to the States of America, is stated to have said that not less than 780 persons who had gone to New-York from the distressed cotton districts had deserted their wives, leaving 2,160 persons chargeable upon the rates.

It may possibly be laid to the charge of some of the emigration societies which have come into existence since the cotton famine commenced, that they have directly or indirectly contributed to this emigration.

It is therefore my duty to inform you, and through your columns the public, that this society, though it has received numerous applications from persons desirous of emigrating to the States, has in every case refused pecuniary aid, and the persons so applying have been advised not to go to the United States, and they have at the same time been supplied with information as to the facilities afforded them to reach British colonies, and the prospects of employment when arrived there. Further, under no circumstances does this society encourage or assist the emigration of husbands without their wives and families. The practice cannot be sufficiently deprecated, as it often occurs that husbands who have left their wives in England and proceeded to distant countries do not care to send for them afterward, even though they have the means to do so. Moreover, wives and families who are thus deserted have no claim upon the poor-law guardians for assistance out of the rates to enable them to reach the country to which their husbands have gone.

Finally, this society has done and is doing its best to direct the stream of emigration to British colonies in preference to the United States, for which purpose information is constantly being circulated upon the advantages offered to emigrants in our own colonies, where with industry and prudence they are sure to succeed, beside contributing in no small degree to to the commercial prosperity of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant,
J. BATE, Secretary.

NATIONAL COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, No. 44 CHARING CROSS, July 20, 1864.

N. B.—I shall be happy to forward the society's pamphlet to any persons who feel an interest in the important question of emigration.

MRS. YELVERTON AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:

SIR—Will you afford me the medium of your widely-circulated journal to dispel some illusions which may have been caused by the late expression of opinion by three of the Law Lords who have judged my case, and to ask of those numerous kind Irish friends who so warmly and generously supported me through one of the greatest trials which ever took place in Ireland, not to believe that justice has been entirely defeated. The Scotch law, however twisted and misrepresented, cannot by any stretch be made to affect the verdict of an Irish jury or annul the judgment delivered by four Irish judges. I shall ever claim the sacred name of wife in Ireland, whatever be the consequence in Scotland, where proceedings are still *sub judice*. No amount of mystification and casuistry has been able to obscure the question put in the sonorous voice of the Lord Chief Justice MONAHAN to a special jury of Irish gentlemen—

"How say you, gentlemen. was there a Scotch marriage?" "Yes, my Lord."

"And was there an Irish marriage?" "Yes, my Lord."

"Then you believe that the defendant was not a Protestant?" "So we believe, my Lord."

And I, with all my heart, repeat the words uttered by me on that remarkable night to an audience of fifty thousand people: "That verdict makes me an Irishwoman by affirming me the legal wife of an Irishman."

I remain, Sir, yours, truly,
THERESA YELVERTON.

PERU AND BRAZIL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2—7 A. M.

It is stated in some of the Madrid papers that Admiral PINZON, whose invasion of the Chincha Islands was about as glorious as that of the Danish territory by the Germans, has shown some sign of returning sense by admitting that he acted foolishly, and throwing the blame on his associate, M. SALAZAR Y MAZARREDO, who, he thought, had regular instructions from the Government. The notion of Spain making the opinion of a Government on the character of its Envoy a case of war is absurd. Spain herself did not declare war against France in 1841, when, under the Regency of ESPARTERO, the French Ambassador, M. SALVANDY, refused to present his credentials to the Regent, the elected head of the nation. Neither did England declare war against Spain when Gen. NARVAEZ expelled the English Minister from Madrid, in 1848. The original act of Spain to Peru was a blunder and a provocation. The very title of Commissioner given to SALAZAR was unusual in diplomacy; it implied or seemed to imply pretensions to sovereignty, as if the Peruvians were still under the rule of Spain and merely in a state of rebellion, and it evoked the most odious memories. Of a piece with the rest was calling out the squadron, the instructions to its commander without waiting for those of the Government, addressing to the Peruvian Government a threatening note, and taking possession of its great treasury, for such the Chinchas in reality are. It is not surprising that the rest of the South American States should see in this proceeding a specimen of what was reserved for themselves—the overthrow of their present form of Government and the destruction of their independence.

THE EMPEROR AND PARIS.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Imperial Household and of the Fine Arts:

VICHY, July 31.

MY DEAR MARSHAL: I wish to communicate to you a reflection which has occurred to me during the repose I enjoy here. Two great buildings, intended for very different purposes, are to be rebuilt in Paris—the Opera and the Hotel Dieu. The first has been already begun; the second is not, as yet. Though executed, the Opera at the expense of the State, the Hotel Dieu at the expense of the hospitals and of the City of Paris, both will be remarkable embellishments for the capital; but, as they respond to very different interests, I am unwilling that one should appear more protected than the other.

The cost of the Imperial Academy of Music will unfortunately exceed the estimates, and we must avoid the reproach of having employed millions for a theatre when the first stone of the most popular hospital of Paris has not yet been laid. I therefore pray you to request the Prefect of the Seine to have the works of the Hotel Dieu commenced as soon as possible, and be so good as to direct those of the Opera in such a manner that both buildings may be completed at the same time. This combination, I admit, has no practical advantage; but in a moral point of view I attach great importance to the fact that an edifice devoted to pleasure shall not have precedence of the asylum of suffering.

Accept, my dear Marshal, the assurance of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON."

LORD CLARENDON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 1—7 A. M.

The presence of Lord CLARENDON for a day or two in Paris has given rise to an infinity of conjectures. It was affirmed that he was, after a delay of a few hours, to proceed to Vichy, where, as you know, the Emperor and the King of the Belgians now are; and that he was charged with a message of importance to the former, to whom he was to deliver it in person. On this I have only to say that Lord CLARENDON is not going to Vichy, for he left on Saturday for Wisbaden, I presume for the benefit of the waters. He dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, though there was nothing strange in that, and may have talked about public affairs before or after. But he has not seen the Emperor, and if he has, which is not certain, any message or mission, he must defer fulfilling it till his return from the German waters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—BURNING OF THE BARGE REPUBLIC.—About 12 o'clock last night, fire was discovered near the gangway on board of the barge *Republic* at the Upper Landing. The hands on board of the vessel were aroused from their sleep, and the lines by which the barge was attached to the dock were soon cut, and the vessel drifted down the stream to within a few feet of ARNOLD's lumber-yard, when she grounded. The *Joseph C. Doughty* ran down to her, in order to get her off, when she grounded in a position dangerously near the barge. Soon after, the barge again commenced drifting, and finally reached the middle of the river, being at the time involved in one sheet of flame. The ferry-boat soon got afloat and proceeded to the Brewery Dock, took on steam Fire-Engine No. 4, and followed the burning vessel. The barge had considerable freight on board, including 15,000 bushels of salt, valued at $2,000 or $3,000. In the office on the boat was a large sum of money, the proceeds of sales, all of which was lost. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give the entire loss or insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Aug 16.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

West Point Appointment.

On the 12th inst., the Hon. ANSON HERRICK, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of this City, was notified that in consequence of the recent discharge of a cadet from this State, a vacancy had occurred in the Military Academy at West Point, which it had become his privilege to fill. The official letter to Mr. HERRICK says:

"Your being entitled to fill this vacancy was determined *by lot*. The appointee must report in person at West Point between the 20th and 28th of this month for examination, or else the vacancy will lie open until next year. You are, therefore, desired to nominate as early as possible, so that your nominee can receive his appointment in time to enter by the 28th inst."

Mr. HERRICK having previously voluntarily tendered to the public schools of his district any appointments that might be awarded to him during his Congressional term, in either the Naval or Military Academy, is perplexed with this sudden call for a nomination during the public school vacation, especially since the Board of Education, which so satisfactorily awarded to a public school pupil his appointment in the Naval Academy, will not meet until September, after the time his cadet is required to enter the Academy at West Point.

He will, however, in order to give all the eligible boys of proper age in his district a fair opportunity to compete for this desirable appointment, designate some distinguished citizen of each ward in his district, whose names will be previously announced, to examine all candidates that may offer, and select the best qualified for the appointment, which will be accorded upon their recommendation.

It is designed that all pupils in the public schools of the district, and all graduates from them into the Free Academy—rich and poor alike—who are eligible under the regulations of the War Department, shall have an equal chance to compete for the honors and advantages of this appointment. With that view, Mr. HERRICK has especially notified the Principals of all the grammar schools in the three wards composing his district, to send for examination such of their scholars as may be disposed to compete for the prize.

The examination proposed will take place at the Hall of the Board of Education, on Monday, the 22d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the appointment will then be awarded to the boy, between the age of sixteen and twenty-one, whom the judges shall decide to be the best scholar, and who shall otherwise answer the requirements prescribed by the War Department. The competition will be open for all young men of the district, educated at the public schools of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and no others. The parents and friends of the contesting boys, and others who may feel interested, are invited to attend the examination.

The Case of Alleged Kidnapping of Negroes by Policemen.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday rendered their decision in the case of Officers RIGHTMIRE and WEBB, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, as previously reported, were charged, several weeks ago, with having been guilty of kidnapping two or three colored men in this City, and taking them to Boston for the purpose of enlisting them in the latter place, with a view of obtaining the increased bounty. The testimony in the case was of a very conflicting nature. It was alleged, on the part of the prosecution, that one of the policemen above named went on to Boston with the colored men, without first having obtained leave of his superior officer to be off duty, and that the other policeman aided and abetted in the work of kidnapping. The Commissioners, with an earnest determination to ascertain the right and truth of the matter, adjourned the hearing from time to time until now, to enable each party to obtain all the testimony possible bearing upon the merits of the case.

The judgment of the board was that each of the policemen—RIGHTMIRE and WEBB—be fined six days' pay. They have not, however, been dismissed from the force, as at one time during the progress of the investigation it was thought they would be. The evidence given against them as to the kidnapping was, however, overcome by the rebutting testimony adduced by the officials.

It appears that the Commissioners considered that the charge of kidnapping had not been established, but believing that the officers had been off duty without permission, they were accordingly fined as stated above.

Turf Record.

FALL TROTTING PROSPECTS ON LONG ISLAND.

The present season, as far as it has progressed, has been more prolific of stakes, purses and matches, and the majority of them of deep interest to the trotting world, than any that has preceded it for many years, and the programme and announcements for the Fall campaign afford fair promise that the season, which will last to the end of October, will culminate in a perfect blaze of sporting glory, so heavy are the engagements already made, and so thoroughly first-class the animals entered in competition for them.

Although minor events will come off in the interim, the grand opening of the Fall campaign will take place at the Fashion Course on Wednesday, Sept. 7, when the great match—made in Saratoga during the recent racing meeting there—for $10,000, between *General Butler* and the stallion *George Wilkes*, (late *Robert S. Fillingham*,) will be trotted off. This match, from its inception to the present time, has created the most intense excitement in sporting circles. The conditions are heats of two miles, in harness.

George Wilkes is justly renowned for his speed and extraordinary facility of picking up his legs; *General Butler*, for his untiring endurance, thorough gameness, and what horsemen technically term bottom—(*i. e.* lasting quality.) The record of the past, and especially the last race in which *Wilkes* (then *Fillingham*) came in contact with *Butler*, was a somewhat convincing proof that the former had the greater turn of speed, and could outfoot the latter; but then this race was mile heats, and *Wilkes* has never yet proved his ability to double that distance and repeat, whilst *Butler's* record shows that he can, and has accomplished the two miles in remarkably low time, and with consummate. But then the *Wilkes* party assert his ability to do the two miles as readily as the one, which has to and will be proved on the eventful day.

Next in importance are the two great purses and stakes set down for decision on the 21st and 28th of September—the first, mile heats in harness; the second, mile heats to wagon—for both of which no less than five leading trotting champions are entered, with every probability that the entire quintette will be found at the post. Let the reader fancy a play-or-pay trot for all the money for which *Butler*, *Wilkes*, *John Morgan*, *Lady Emma* and *Prince* will score, and imagine a more exciting contest—if he can.

Independent of the three great events to which we have alluded above, the proprietors both of the Fashion and Union Courses have issued a lengthy programme of purses and stakes, to which large entries have been a welcome response; and by amicable arrangements, have so fixed the dates that one course does not conflict with the other in bidding for public popularity.

These stakes and purses are so properly varied in their conditions, that ample means and opportunity will be afforded to all owners of trotting stock to enter in competition (as they have done,) from the almost priceless and renowned champions of the trotting turf down—down to the as yet unrecorded "green horse" still in his noviciate, who has to make a name and inscribe it in trotting annals. One thing is evident, viz: That there will be a more abundant supply of first-class trotting this Fall than there has been within the knowledge of that mythical personage, "the oldest inhabitant."

Ninety-third Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The Ninety-third has been in the field since the 20th day of July, guarding important points at Relay House, Annapolis, &c. Col. CHAMBERS will be in this City until Saturday, superintending recruiting for the regiment. A few more good men will be accepted by applying to Capt. J. W. CRUMP, recruiting officer at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, or to Capt. CHAMBERLAIN, at Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, where uniforms, rations, &c., will be furnished, and the men sent at once to the regiment. Remember the one hundred days' men are exempt from the draft.

All parties having drawn uniforms and have not reported to headquarters, will report at once, or be recognizable and treated as deserters.

Good quarters, good rations and good treatment are assured to all. *By order.*
Col. W. R. M. CHAMBERS,
Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The Draft.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES has issued a circular which may be found in another column, for the benefit of all persons who wish any information relative to the

draft, exemption, liabilities, credits, number of men furnished, &c. It will be of interest to all persons, whether liable to a draft or not.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATALLY STABBED AT A WEDDING.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JOHN COLLINS, who was stabbed with a dirk knife in the hands of JOHN MCGRATH, on the morning of the 15th inst., an account of which was published in the TIMES of Tuesday last. The testimony given before the jury showed that there was a wedding on Sunday night, at No. 92 Henry-street, which was attended by deceased, MCGRATH, and a large number of their friends. As the party was about to break up at 2½ o'clock in the morning, a quarrel occurred between deceased and MCGRATH, in regard to the singing of a song, whereupon deceased left the house and started toward his home. He had gone but a short distance when MCGRATH overtook him, and, without any previous warning, plunged a dirk knife into his abdomen. The wound inflicted was such as to cause death soon after. He was a native of Ireland, aged 27 years. MCGRATH, who was arrested at the time, was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await an indictment by the Grand Jury.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY IN WEST-STREET—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—In the TIMES of Tuesday last we published a statement, as reported by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, that MICHAEL LYONS was dangerously stabbed in the groin with a knife in the hands of THOMAS DALY, while he (LYONS) was asleep on a door-step in West-street. DALY was arrested at the time, and the victim was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. An inquest held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, revealed the fact that deceased was not asleep when stabbed, but that he was engaged in an affray with the prisoner. It seems that both parties had been out drinking; deceased became somewhat intoxicated, and the assistance of the prisoner was volunteered to get him home. When near there a quarrel ensued, during which prisoner drew a knife and stabbed deceased in the groin. DALY is a laborer, aged 47 years, and resides at No. 22 Morris-street. He has been committed to the Tombs for trial. Deceased was 20 years old, and resided at No. 112 Greenwich-street.

ISRAELITE LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The movement recently made by several influential Israelite gentlemen of this City, among the number Dr. ZACHARIE, to start a Lincoln Campaign Club, is about being consummated. It is expected at an early day a call will be issued for an informal meeting, which will result in a permanent organization. The Club will probably be one of the most extensive in the City, and from the interest taken by those interested in its formation, its political influence will be felt throughout the State. Dr. ZACHARIE, who may be considered the founder of the enterprise, has been long and well known in the City, and it is mainly due to his influence that the organization has reached its present state of perfection.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear basement of premises No. 115 Avenue A, occupied by EDWARD KLEINSCHMIDT, hat presser. The loss on stock is about $500, insured for $600 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The fire extended to the first floor, occupied by FRIEDMAN PETERS, as a millinery-store. The loss on the stock of the latter is about $500; insured for $5,000 in several City companies. The building, which is owned by JOHN THOMAS, is damaged to the amount of $300; insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The fire originated from a defect in a stovepipe.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—WASHINGTON FAVOR, a lad aged 11 years, employed in the carpet manufactory of Mr. HIGGINS, foot of Forty-third-street, North River, while at work on the third floor, accidentally fell through the hatchway to the sub-cellar. He was badly and, it is feared fatally injured by the fall. The Twenty-second Precinct Police conveyed him to St. Luke's Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE SANITARY FAIR IN BROOKLYN.—The official report of the Treasurer of the recent Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn, has just been published, and shows the receipts of the fair to have been as follows:

Cash Donations	$206,523 36
Admissions	50,572 07
General Sales	126,971 66
Department of Arts, Relics, &c	10,502 08
"Drum Beat" Committee	3,051 06
Post-office	830 55
Skating Pond	587,45
Refreshment Saloons	15,975 16
New-England Kitchen	4,815 99
Sales of Buildings, &c	1,609 88
Total	$403,423 28

The expenditures were as follows:

Buildings and Decorations	$12,749 93
Rent of Academy	4,750 00
Doorkeepers, Ticket-sellers and Clerks	2,017 50
Gas, Fuel and Insurance	728 72
Music, Badges, Flags, &c	1,125 44
Certificates to Contributors	1,236 40
Advertising and Printing	5,483 59
Other Expenses	938 97
Total	$29,029 54

$300,000 of the net proceeds were paid over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, $48,460 expended for manufactured goods, and the total balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $54,483 14.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. SIMS.—The funeral of Capt. SIMS, late of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment during the assault upon Petersburgh, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted in the Emplace Congregational Church, in the presence of a large congregation of mourners. About 2 P. M the body was borne into the church, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, acting as a guard of honor, and the following officers acting as pall-bearers: Capt. Sheppard, Fifty-first New-York; Clarkson N. Potter, Capt. Dodge, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Roran, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. McVubben, Fifty-first Regiment; Capt. Stuart, Fifty-first Regiment; Lieut. F. B. McCready, Fifty-first Regiment. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, bearing the following inscription:

Capt. HARRIS SIMS,
Captain of Company G, Fifty-first New-York Regiment,
Killed before Petersburgh July 30, 1864,
Aged 34 years.

The funeral services were conducted in an impressive manner by Rev. Mr. STRICKLAND, after which Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, of the Fifty-first, delivered a fitting eulogium on the deceased. The remains were then conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery followed by a large funeral *cortège*.

RECRUITING MOVEMENTS—THE HIGH PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES.—For a week or two past, recruiting was very brisk in Brooklyn, the average number of recruits being from 40 to 60 per day. Within a few days, however, there was a great falling off in the number of principals applying for substitutes has very sensibly diminished, so that brokers who were in the habit of bringing their men over to Brooklyn have been compelled to seek other markets, and the result is that the prices for substitutes for three years service rose this morning from $600 and $700 to $1,200 and $1,500, and it is anticipated that they will be considerably higher before the end of the week.

A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—The inquest before Coroner BARRET, in the case of a man named PETER BROWN, who was beaten to death as alleged, on the night of the 1st of August, by a man named PATRICK HAGGERTY, was concluded last evening, when the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of PATRICK HAGGERTY, and the accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, &C.—The Committee of the Common Council to whom was referred the matter of drafting an ordinance to regulate the storage of petroleum and other combustible matters in Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening, but no interested parties appearing on the matter, they adjourned for a week.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named MARY LYONS, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by jumping into the river, at the foot of North Third-street. She was conveyed to her residence.

Williamsburgh.

HOMICIDE.—Coroner BARRETT, of the Eastern District, held an inquest yesterday on the body of PETER BROWN, who died from injuries caused by being brutally beaten by one PATRICK HAGGERTY. The affair occurred on the 1st instant. HAGGERTY was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A destitute woman named MARY LYONS, who had made an ineffectual application to be sent to the Alms-House, attempted to destroy herself about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, by jumping into the river at the foot of North Third-street, E. D. She was rescued and properly cared for.

NEW JERSEY.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, an accident occurred on the Erie Railway, west of Staatsburgh, near Augusta Bridge, resulting in the killing of seven men. The following are the facts: The emigrant-train left Jersey City at 18:15 P. M., and upon arriving near Augusta Bridge, about forty miles out, had slackened speed to about twelve miles an hour, being near the point at which the milk-train passes. Following was an extra freight-train, which must have been running at a fast speed, as it overtook and ran into the emigrant-train. The concussion was so great that the platforms were crushed instantly, killing six emigrants, who were riding on the platforms, but no person inside was seriously injured. The conductor, MATTHEW FINN, who was in the rear car, saw the head-light of the approaching train, and running out on the platform, was also killed. Two of the freight-cars jumped the track, and in less than half a minute after, came down and ran into the freight cars, demolishing one of them and damaging the engine. The accident caused a delay of several hours before the track was cleared.

REPENTANT REBELS TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION. The steamship *Continental*, Capt. SOMERS, arrived at the Long-dock, Jersey City, yesterday, having on board the First United States Infantry Regiment, from Norfolk, and bound for the frontier to engage in the war against the Indians. This regiment numbers 960 men, composed of rebel prisoners, who have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Union Army. They are under command of Col. DIAMOND. The regiment were to have gone West on the Erie Railroad, but were detained in consequence of the freshet on Tuesday night carrying away some eight or ten of the railroad bridges.

RECEPTION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.—Several of the German associations of Hoboken are making extensive arrangements to give a public reception to the members of Capt. HEXAMER'S First New-Jersey Battery, who have just completed three years hard service in the Army of the Potomac. The reception will take place on Friday of this week.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES.—An agent sent out by the authorities of Jersey City to recruit in the rebel States, writes from Beaufort to Mayor CLEVELAND, that recruiting agents are far more numerous than able-bodied blacks desirous of going into service. The prices offered for recruits ranges from $300 to $600.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C.	108⅜	500	Quick. M. Co	83⅞
60,000	do	108⅜	1100	do	84
50,000	do	108¼	200	do b10	84¼
21,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅝	100	do b30	84⅜
18,000	do	109⅝	500	do b10	84⅜
500	U.S.5s.10-40s	103⅜	500	do	85
6,000	do	103¼	100	Mar. Min. Co	43
13,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	Pac. M. S. Co	278
	Oct. & Apl	109	200	Atlantic M.S.Co	188
1,000	do .....Small	108½	50	L. & Sus. Coal	15¼
60,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅞	300	do	15
1,000	do	95	50	N. Y. Cen. R	131
2,000	BrooklynCity6s,		400	Erie Railway	113
	Water Loan	117	100	do	113⅛
1,000	Michigan 6s, '73.	103	400	Hud. Riv. R	133¼
1,000	North C. St. 6s..	60	100	do s10	133½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do	133⅝
3,800	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	Miss. & Mo. R	47
	Pac. R	74	1000	Reading R	137⅝
5,000	Cal. State 7s	165	500	do b30	138¼
32,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜
20,000	do b30	52¼	100	do	92⅝
10,000	do	51⅜	100	do b30	93
2,000	N. Y. Cen.6s,'87	118	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131⅜
5,000	B.,N.Y.& E. 1st	114	100	do	131⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	135⅛	100	do	131¼
3,000	do	135	600	do	131
4,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	116	400	do s15	131
1,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	103⅞	200	Ill. Cen. Full S	131¼
6,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	115	500	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅝
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	129¼	100	Chi. & N. W	57⅜
6,000	Ch. &Alt. 1st M.	116	50	do c	57⅞
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	94	100	do b60	58
90	Am. Ex. Bank	116	800	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¼
5	Bank of the Repub	100	100	do	91½
6	do	104	50	do	91⅜
11	Merch. Ex. Bank..	100	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	132⅝
21	Del. & H. C. Co	209½	100	do	132⅝
25	do	209	100	Chic. & R. I. R	114
100	Cum. Coal Pref	61	300	do	114⅛
100	do b10	61	100	do b30	114⅜
300	P., F. W. & C	116¼	100	M.&P.du C.1st Pr.	120
300	do b15	116½	50	M.& P.du C.2d Pr.	92
300	do b30	116⅜	200	Mar. & Cin.1st Pr.	68½
100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.x-d	93	50	Chi. & Mil. R	80

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81.C.	108⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R	132⅜
15,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	do s30	133
	Feb. & Aug	110	100	do	132⅛
5,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	95	100	do s30	132⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57	300	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜
500	Quick. Min. Co	85	100	M. S. & N. I. G	146
100	do	84⅞	700	Reading R	137⅜
500	Mariposa Min	42⅜	200	do s10	137⅝
400	do	42⅞	100	Ill. C.R. Scrip	131⅜
100	Canton Co	37⅜	300	do	131⅝
200	To. & Wab.R. .s10	69	300	do b60	132
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	77	50	do	131⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co..	279	50	Clev. & Pitts. R	113⅝
100	do s10	279	400	do b15	113⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R	130⅞	200	Chic.&N.W.R	57⅜
250	Erie Railway	113	200	C. & N. W. Pref	91⅜
100	do	112⅞	300	Chic. & R. I. R	114
300	do	112⅞	30	P.,Ft.W. & C	116¼
50	Erie R. Pref	110⅜	300	do	116⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	51⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	131⅜
10,000	do c	51⅜	350	do	131⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	130⅜	100	do	131⅜
100	Erie Railway	113	100	do s10	131⅜
600	do s3	113	100	do c	131⅜
100	do s10	113	300	do	131⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R...c	133⅛	100	Chi. & R. Isl	114⅛
100	do	133⅛	200	do b3	114⅜
100	Reading R	138	100	Cumb. Coal Co..b4	61⅜
400	do	138⅛	100	do c	61
200	do s3	138⅛	200	do	61
300	do c	138⅛	100	Quick. M. Co	85¼
400	do b10	138⅜	400	do	85
200	do	138⅜	200	do	84⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅜	300	do	84⅞
100	do c	92⅜	100	do s3	84⅞
200	do c	92⅜	100	do b3	85⅛
100	do b3	92⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co	42⅜
200	do c	92⅜	200	do c	42⅜
200	Chi. & N. W	57⅜	200	do b3	42⅜
200	Mar. & Cin.1stPr..	70	100	do	42⅜
200	Atl. M. S. Co....b3	188⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....s3	51⅜	500	Reading R	137⅝
10,000	do	51⅜	200	do	137⅜
500	Erie Railway...b3	112⅞	400	Chi. & R. I. R	113⅞
100	do b5	112⅞	300	do s3	113⅞
1100	do	112⅞	100	do s3	113⅞
100	Hud. River R	132⅞	100	do b3	113⅞
200	do s3	132⅞	100	Chic. & N. W...b5	57⅜
100	M. S. & N. I	92⅜	100	do s30	57
200	do b3	92½	100	Cum. Coal Co..b10	61⅛
500	do s3	92	700	do	61
100	do	92	100	do s3	61
100	do b3	92	100	do	61⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. G	146	300	do s3	61⅛
100	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅝	100	Quicksilv. Min..b3	84⅜
200	do s3	113	300	do	84⅞
300	do s10	113	100	do	84⅜
200	do	113	100	do	84⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	131⅛	400	Mar. Min. Co	42⅜
100	do b3	131⅛	200	do s3	42⅜
100	do b3	131⅜	500	do s3	42⅜
100	do s3	131	100	do b3	42⅜
100	do	131	100	do b10	42⅜

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The whole demand for the new 7.30 per cent. three-years' Lorn, received at the Treasury Department, this morning, amounts to $2,226,150. The demand for the Gold-bearing stocks at our Stock Exchange to-day, is not so free as before the close of the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, when over a million of dollars was taken up at 108½@110 for the 6 per cents, and 103@103½ for the 10-40 5 per cents. The prices to-day are steady on the diminished business. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness are selling at 94⅞@95 per cent.

There is no change in the Market for Money. The supply is easy to the brokers at 7 per cent. on call. The price of Gold is ½@1 per cent. higher than yesterday, placing the quotation back to Monday's figures.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were not, in all cases, so firm at the close as on Tuesday. A large business was done in Quicksilver Stock at a further advance at the early Board, and Reading and Illinois Central were fairly active. The New-York Roads comparatively dull.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The disposition at the close was to sell the Railways, and the market left off dull.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tue's.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅜	108¾	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅜	Mich. Southern	92⅜	91⅞
N. Y. Central	131	131⅞	Illinois Cen	131⅜	131
Erie	113⅛	112⅞	Pittsburgh	113¼	112⅞
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110	Fort Wayne	116⅜	115⅜
Hudson	133⅜	132⅜	Rock Island	113⅞	113⅞
Canton	37⅜	37	Reading	137⅞	137⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	84⅜	81⅜
Toledo	132	132⅜	Cum'land Coal	60⅞	61⅜
Northwest	57⅜	57	Mariposa	42⅜	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅜	51⅜	N. West Pref	91⅞	91

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	109½	Bank of N. Amer	100
Mechanics'	110	Continental	101½
North River	101	Commonwealth	101½
State of New-York	108	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	106	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are very firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. B. & Quincy	132½
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te	118	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Ill. Central '75	135
N.Y. Cen., convt, '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2d In	85
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103
Erie 3ds, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie 4ths, '80	120½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90½
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.1sts	129
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. '69 & '73	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66
Mich. C. new 1sts	138½	Atlantic & G. W.	102½

The 6 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund Certificates of the New-York Central Company, it will be noticed, are quoted as high as 119 ℔ cent., the result of the demand, which is absolute at market price, for the supply of the Sinking Fund.

Included in the heavy Domestic Produce exports of last week are 1,141,000 gallons of Petroleum—the heaviest shipment in any single week since the discovery of the wonderful oil wells in Pennsylvania. The Exports of this and other articles of Domestic Produce the present week also promise to be large.

The London *Times*, by the last mail, reports that the German demand for U. S. 5-20's at Frankfort broke out afresh, after a few days' depression on the worst news from this side, and the price recovered 3 ℔ cent. The *Times*, on its Frankfort advices, estimates that $150,000,000 of these Bonds have already been taken in Holland and Germany. But our own belief, on a careful observation of what has been going on in this market, is that no such total has yet been transmitted out of the $510,756,000 of the 5-20 Loan. It may be that, with the addition of the 1881 Loan and the present run of fresh orders for both Loans, such a total in Europe will very soon be reached.

The new order of the Illinois Central management, for paying off $300,000 of the Land Mortgage on the 1st of October, and calling up the remaining $900,000 on the Scrip Shares, meets, we believe, the general convenience of the Stockholders, and will certainly strengthen the financial position of the Company, as it has the market price of the Stock of both classes. The foresight of making it a condition to the Land Mortgage, that the Bonds could be paid off at a given rate is now, for the first time, fully appreciated. But for this, the Company, in the process of conveying their lands, in fee simple, to the parties buying and paying for them, might have been compelled to pay 200 ℔ cent. for the Bonds. With large cash means now on hand, and nearly a million in addition, which it is really desirable to call up on the Scrip Stock, to equalize it [illegible] the Full Paid Stock, the management can at once provide themselves with about $3,000,000 in Bonds for cancelation, as the collections from the Land Department require them to perfect the title to the purchase.

The Pacific Mail steamer which left San Francisco on Saturday last, 13th inst., has about a million of Gold for the New-York market. The orders in this direction have rapidly increased of late because of the higher speculative price for Gold than for Bills on London, in New-York. Some of the Bankers in the California trade have doubled their orders for New-York, as compared with the proportion between New-York and London a few months ago. The Agency of the new Bank of California in this City is directing a large share of its Gold remittances to New-York in place of London.

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will hold his usual semi-weekly auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at No. 52 William-street, to-morrow, (Thursday,) Aug. 18.

The Ohio and Mississippi (broad guage) Railway earned in

July, 1864	$262,990
July, 1863	169,704
Increase this season	$93,286

The First National Bank of New-York this morning received from Washington a supply of the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of the denominations of $50 and $100. The larger denominations are not yet quite ready at the Department.

The receipts for Customs at this port, to-day, were $354,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) have been again heavy, amounting in value to $6,808,167, against $2,967,962 the corresponding week of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12½ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 19,718 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. and 382 bags of Corn Meal, 38,623 bushels Wheat, 28,705 bushels Corn, 755 bushels Rye, 772 bushels Oats, 510 pkgs. Provisions, and 855 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand; other kinds have been inactive; prices are quoted buoyant. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in demand at former rates; Middlings, $1 75@$1 76 ℔ ℔.; sales and resales, since our last, 600 bales. Week's receipts, 1,900 bales; sales and resales, 6,100 bales; exports, 130 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last amount to 18,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 65@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90@$10 10; and for September and October delivery at $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 65	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 15	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour is less active yet steady; sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phoenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand and quite heavy to-day, prices having fallen off 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red Western at $2 25@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin, and Green Bay at $2 33@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 32; Chicago Spring at $2@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good request at higher and rising prices; sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, at $1 52@$1 53½, chiefly at $1 53, for mixed Western; $1 54@$1 55½ for high mixed do.; and $1 50@$1 51 for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at previous prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@98¼c., chiefly at 97¾c.@98c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. 8,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold on private terms. The following comparative table shows the quantity of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 7th of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.	April 30, 1864.
Flour, bbls	736,900	606,300	396,300
Wheat, bushels	12,671,300	8,810,200	8,277,100
Corn, bushels	8,530,500	11,585,800	3,436,300
Barley, bushels	373,100	66,200	142,100
Oats, bushels	1,779,700	4,241,300	3,591,300
Rye, bushels	421,600	212,100	64,600

HAY—North River has been in request, at $1 25 @$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@36c. for choice to fancy ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Has been in rather more request at uniform quotations.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and held with more firmness.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $17@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been inactive at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65 @$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89½c. free, and 84½c.@85½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and prices have declined. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., at $40@$40 50 for New Mess; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime Mess; $37 for Thin Mess, $41 for cheap Mess and $36@$36 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do.; and 14¾c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales of 420 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and unsettled. Lard continues in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21¼c.@22½c., and very choice, at 22¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $26 @$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, at 45c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request, at 18c.@26c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and buoyant; sales since our last 956 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 19½c.@24¾c., and 630 boxes Havana, part at 20c.@20½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are selling moderately quiet at 22c.@28¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 140,000 ℔s., at 18¾c.@19¼c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The light stocks and high claims of holders check transactions. Sales since our last, 163 hhds. Kentucky, at 22c.@46c; 170 cases Seed Leaf, at 16c.@42c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $1 78 @$1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include only 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. For Bristol—500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 2,500 boxes Cheese and 100 pkgs. Butter, at 60s. For Cork and orders, a Swedish brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s., and, if to the Continent, 6s. 6d. Total number of vessels in port, 563.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for France and the Continent of Europe by the *Washington*, via Havre, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the steamship ———, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel* will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, N. Y.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARTIES desirous of making inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, draft, exemptions, liabilities to draft, credits and accounts of men furnished, notice is hereby given that such inquiries should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District for which such information is desired; and in case that officer is not able to answer them, he will seek information from the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau.

The offices of the Provost-Marshals of this division are as follows, viz.:

First District, comprising Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, Jamaica, L. I.
Capt. JAMES A. FLEURY, P. M.

Second District Brooklyn, E. D.—At No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, L. I.
Capt. SAMUEL W. WALDRON, P. M.

Third District Brooklyn, W. D.—At No. 236 Washington-street, Brooklyn,
Capt. E. B. FOWLER.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, New-York, at No. 102 Liberty-street.
Capt. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

Fifth District—7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, New-York, at 428 Broome-street.
Capt. HENRY P. WEST, P. M.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards, New-York, at No. 185 6th-av.
Capt. C. R. COSTER, P. M.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards, New-York, at No. 63 3d-av.
Capt. F. C. WAGNER, P. M.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards, New-York, at No. 1,303 Broadway.
Capt. B. F. MANIERRE, P. M.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards, New-York, at corner Broadway and 47th-st.
Capt. WILLIAM DUNNING, P. M.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties—Tarrytown, N. Y.
Capt. W. W. PIERSON, P. M.

WM. HAYS, Brigadier-General Volunteers,
A. A. P. M. General.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. N. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 68½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 25. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 15 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. —Special Notice.—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will be allowed until Jan. 1 to complete their lessons. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 606, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—a first-class position, with an adequate salary; a situation preferred as principal of a High School, or as instructor in the languages or the higher mathematics, or both; satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address H., Box No. 2,850 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years experience in teaching, and who has been five years in one family, wishes a situation as teacher, either in a family or school; would prefer the former. She can give excellent testimonials as to character and capability. Address Box No. 324 P. O., Hartford, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a family or school to teach English, French and music. Satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address TEACHER, Station F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In answer to the numberless inquiries of travelers,
"WHAT SHALL WE TAKE TO READ?"
the publishers would suggest the following late books, which are remarkably popular in England as well as here. They are for sale at all the principal book-stores and stands in the country:

HAUNTED HEARTS; by the author of the "Lamp lighter." The best English Reviews pronounce this her best book. $2.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD; by the author of "Cudjo's Cave," &c. $2.

MARTIN MERRIVALE; by the author of "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," &c. $2.

CUDJO'S CAVE—New and elegant edition. Illustrated paper covers. "Traveler's Edition." $1.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers,
Boston.

NEW PLOTTINGS IN AID OF THE REBEL DOCTRINE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
MR. JAY'S
SECOND LETTER ON
DAWSON'S INTRODUCTION TO THE FEDERALIST.
With a note on the unfriendly policy of France toward the United States at the time of the treaty of peace.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for the author. Price 30 cents per copy. Sent post free on receipt of price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15, a pocket-book containing $18 20 in Park Bank bills, and sundry memorandas. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, and no questions asked. I. MAYER, No. 1½ Barclay-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—SHOULD THIS come under the notice of ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool in June or July, 1860, or any who may be acquainted with him, are respectfully requested to communicate with his brother James. Address JAMES LAUGHTON, care of Robert M. Sloman & Edge, No. 19 South William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

SAVE YOUR COAL.
FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.
FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.
FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS.
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.
All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE GIRL TWO YEARS and 9 months old strayed from the house of her parents, (ANTONY KIPP,) No. 168 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. She had on a red dress and answers to the name of Katy Kipp. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her distracted parents

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN, representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.
ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE M. E. CHURCH IN 18TH-ST. IS now closed for the purpose of cleaning and repairs, and will be again opened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock.
GEORGE BELL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—COLLEEN BAWN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00

To *Clergymen*.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from GRANT'S army represents the development of the new movement on the north bank of the James River as successful and promising. The manœuvres of Monday resulted in turning the rebel fortifications; and when our forces pushed forward the next day they found that the enemy had fallen back during the night to a stronger position than the one they had been driven from. The position occupied by our forces is only six miles from Richmond. It enables GRANT to threaten both the rebel capital and Petersburgh, while LEE cannot mass his troops for the protection of either place without leaving the other exposed to great danger.

It is reported that Gen. SHERIDAN has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself and act on the defensive. This movement indicates that the reports, lately brought by rebel deserters, of the heavy reinforcement of Gen. EARLY were well founded, and that he was too strong to be attacked by SHERIDAN.

Gen. WHEELER is operating on SHERMAN'S communications; but does not appear to meet with much success. On the 14th inst. he appeared before Dalton, Ga., at the head of 1,200 cavalry, and demanded the surrender of the city. The demand was not acceded to. Col. LIEBOLDT, who commands at Dalton, has a garrison of about 800 men. Gen. STEADMAN had left Chattahooga with a large force to relieve Dalton.

The *Tallahaesee* continues her depredations on our commerce, having destroyed over thirty vessels off the Nova Scotia coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that EDWARD A. POLLARD, formerly one of the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was some months since taken prisoner on the blockade-runner *Grayhound*, and subsequently committed to Fort Warren, was discharged from the fort last Friday. It is said that he has been exchanged for some Federal prisoner in Richmond, and that he is on his parole to come to Brooklyn, where he is to report regularly to the Provost-Marshal. Previous to leaving the fort, POLLARD took the oath, swearing not to make any revelations, either verbal or written, and to keep his parole strictly and truly, &c. POLLARD reached Boston last Friday afternoon, and left in the early train Saturday morning.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* of the 11th says: "The old Quaker gentleman and his wife, mentioned by us as passing through this city ten days ago for Washington, with the intention of procuring passes from President LINCOLN through our military lines and into the rebel capital, with a view to negotiate a peace between the belligerent Governments, have returned to this city on their way home, having failed to impress Father ABE with the practicability of their project. They were very much disappointed at the miscarriage of their mission, and were of the opinion that LINCOLN was opposed to peace on any terms."

It is stated by correspondents of the Cincinnati papers that while STONEMAN'S expedition met with a disastrous termination, it was not barren of advantages. At Macon a batallion of the Fourteenth Illinois was sent out to a station called Gordon, near the Occange River, and succeeded in destroying eleven locomotives, several trains loaded with Quartermasters' and commissary stores, and one loaded with cattle for the army at the front. They failed to reach and burn the railway bridge at Macon, as it was strongly guarded by infantry and artillery.

The editor of the Aroostook *Pioneer*, who has been on a cruise northward, came to a place called Violette Brook, of which he says for miles above and below, the inhabitants can neither read, write nor speak the English language, and what little intercourse there is between the village and surrounding country is usually carried on by interpreters which are found among the more apt of both French and Americans.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Queen's Bench, in Canada, (Judge WILSON presiding,) in an action brought in that court, upon a contract made in the United States, for delivery of a quantity of corn, has recently decided that the amount recovered was payable in United States currency.

The National Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Erin*, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived here yesterday. The *Erin's* news has been anticipated by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Asia*.

The Adjutant-General's Department of the State has information of the death of Maj.-Gen. SCHUYLER F. JUDD, of Ogdensburgh, commanding the Fourth Division National Guards, State of New-York. He died quite suddenly at his residence on the 9th inst.

On the 12th, a well-dressed, smart, intelligent woman, with an eye to business, appeared at Portsmouth, N. H., with four substitutes, which she had brought with her from Baltimore. She sold them soon after her arrival to the brokers for $900 each.

Dr. BROWN, of Liberty, Maine, was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Bangor, Saturday, of the practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for piles and other diseases. His charge was $100 a man.

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports that a new telegraph cable has arrived at Fortress Monroe from England. When it is laid communication between this City and GRANT'S army will be perfect.

The demand for the new 7-30 ₰ cent. Treasury Notes at the department yesterday amounted to *two and a quarter millions*. Some of the new Notes have already appeared, so that the delay to subscribers cannot be long. Interest is settled as on the 15th August. The other Stocks of the United States were steady at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The Railways quiet. Gold 256¼ ₰ cent. Money easy at 7 ₰ cent.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and lower yesterday. Corn was in fair request and firmer. Less activity was discernible in Provisions; Pork was cheaper. Whisky was more sought after and was advancing. Freights were dull and drooping, with 563 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

President Lincoln and Peace.

The *National Intelligencer* notices our strictures upon the recent manifesto, and the general political temper, of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS—not to controvert them, but to claim that they apply with equal force to the Administration in its conduct of the war. We denounced what we deem the ultra radicalism and barbarism which have characterized the action of these gentlemen ever since the war began. The *Intelligencer* says that inasmuch "as they have previously uttered no complaint against the Administration," *their* theory of the war must be presumed to be that of the Administration itself. This is a *non sequitur*. Even if the fact alleged were true, the inference of the *Intelligencer* would not follow. They may have been restrained from complaining of the Administration at an earlier day, by many other motives than a full concurrence in its policy. They may have expected or desired office under it, and therefore kept silent. They may have lived and labored in the hope of inducing or forcing the President, sooner or later, to accept their dictation, and therefore have forborne earlier denunciation. Or, their sense of duty and responsibility to the country—their desire to quell the rebellion and save the Union—may have restrained them from openly assailing the Government by which alone that vast and imperative work can be accomplished. These motives might possibly have kept them still—if they had kept to themselves the discontent which has at last broken out in the fierce and intemperate manifesto with which they have lately delighted the breast of every rebel and Copperhead in the land.

But as a matter of fact, of which we think the *Intelligencer* cannot be unaware, neither of these gentlemen has for a long time past concealed his complaints of the President. Both have more than once expressed their utter and complete discontent with the theory on which the Administration has conducted the war. Both have urged, publicly and privately, upon the President and upon Congress, a policy of confiscation, of subjugation, of extermination much more sweeping and summary than either has seen fit thus far to adopt. The *Intelligencer*, therefore, finds no warrant in the general facts of the case, for applying to the Administration the censure we have passed upon Messrs. WADE and DAVIS.

But it proceeds to say:

"The President has recently made it apparent that, however slow he may have been in taking position, he now, in one respect at least, stands abreast with the most advanced "radicalism," insomuch that *he will not even receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union, unless it be accompanied with 'the abandonment of Slavery.'* The *Times* has already intimated what it thinks of this Presidential rescript *prescribing the 'abandonment of Slavery' as a sine qua non of receiving or considering* any propositions looking to a restoration of peace and union, especially when, in the same breath, it rebukes Messrs. WADE and DAVIS as men who would rather concede 'the independence of the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution.' The President has expressed no opinion upon this comparative view of the matter, but *by the requisition* he includes among his terms and conditions of peace, he makes it impossible for the Southern States *'to resume their place in the Union,'* or to enter on *'the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution.'* If, therefore, there be anything exceptionable in the policy of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS under this head, the remarks of the *Times* are equally applicable to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, for so *far forth the policy of the latter is identical with the policy of the former*. If it be a source of just reproach to Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, as the *Times* considers it, that 'they have sustained the war not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves,' what shall be said of *the President's determination to receive and consider no proposition embracing peace and the integrity of the whole Union, unless it also embraces 'the abandonment of Slavery!'*"

The *Intelligencer* is again proceeding upon an utterly false assumption. President LINCOLN has *never* "*refused* to receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union unless accompanied with the abandonment of Slavery." He has *never* "prescribed" that abandonment as a "*sine qua non*" of receiving or considering such propositions. He has *never* expressed a "determination" to receive and consider *no propositions for peace* and Union "*unless* it *also* embraces the abandonment of Slavery." We admit that he has used language which encourages and even tempts unscrupulous or unreflecting opponents to bring this charge against him:—but the *Intelligencer* is not accustomed either itself to use words loosely, or to give loose construction to words that are used by official persons in important public documents. It writes with precision itself, and it is in the habit of assuming that others do likewise. The *Intelligencer* need not be told that no man in this country uses language with greater precision than President LINCOLN. He sacrifices everything to this. He never seeks to write graceful sentences, to use elegant language, or to round sonorous periods. He writes always for the simple purpose of *saying precisely what he means to say*,—that, and nothing more. What he does say, *that* he means: what he does not say, he does not wish to be understood as having either said or meant.

Mr. LINCOLN did say that he *would* receive and consider propositions for peace, coming with proper authority, *if* they embraced the integrity of the Union *and* the abandonment of Slavery. But he did not say that he would *not* receive them unless they embraced both these conditions. He did not say that he would *not* receive them even if they embraced neither. He was not laying down an ultimatum,—he was not prescribing conditions *sine qua non*,—at all. He was not called upon to do anything of the kind. He was not even asked on what conditions he would receive propositions. No propositions for peace were made or proffered by anybody that even professed to have any authority in the premises. He was told that somebody from Rebeldom wanted to come to Washington to talk to him about peace. Very well, said he:—if they are ready to restore the Union, and abandon Slavery, bring them along. Does the *Intelligencer* consider that final and conclusive? Do diplomatic conferences usually open with an ultimatum? If these *quasi* diplomatists had any thought or purpose of negotiating,—if there was any wish or desire on their part to treat for peace, they would have objected to the terms thus put forth at the outset, and asked for their modification. Suppose they had replied "We cannot agree to abandon Slavery—we have no authority to assent to that requirement; we ask that this be waived, and referred to the people after peace shall have been concluded; but we can and do assent to a restoration of the Union, and ask for a peace conference on that basis;"—does the *Intelligencer* believe it would have been refused? The *Intelligencer* is wise in diplomatic history; does it remember what Administration began by proclaiming "*fifty-four forty or fight*," and ended by accepting something else?

If Mr. LINCOLN'S past history had left any room for doubt as to his position on this point, there might be some excuse for the *Intelligencer's* violent and hostile construction of this phrase in his letter. But such doubt is impossible. From the beginning to the end, at every stage of the war and of his Administration, the President has taken special pains to proclaim that the war was waged *for the preservation of the Union*, and that, when this object could be attained, the war would stop. "What I do about Slavery and the colored race," said he, in his letter of Aug. 22, 1862, to Mr. GREELEY, "I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. *My paramount object is to save the Union* and not either to save or destroy Slavery." In his letter to FERNANDO WOOD, Dec. 12, 1862, Mr. LINCOLN says that when the people of the Southern States will "cease resistance, and reinaugurate, submit to and maintain the National authority, *the war will cease on the part of the United States.*" And in his letter to the Springfield Convention, Aug. 26, 1863, he says: "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, *if I shall urge you to continue fighting*, it will be an apt time then to declare you will not fight to free negroes." These declarations are explicit, and might be multiplied.

They leave no room for doubt as to the object for which the war is waged,—nor as to the conditions on which the war will cease. And we submit, with all due deference to the *National Intelligencer*, that there is nothing in the Niagara dispatch, justly, strictly and fairly interpreted, to warrant the averment that in the President's mind that object or those conditions have changed in the slightest degree.

Sherman's Rear.

For a long time the rebel press has been crying lustily for some dashing horseman from among their cavalry force to precipitate himself upon SHERMAN'S rear, cut his railroad, destroy his supply depots, and thus, as they fancy, compel him to fall back, when HOOD'S army would have nothing to do but follow, and gobble up SHERMAN'S army as it fell to pieces on the retreat, which they were sure it would do. As yet they have had no rider bold enough to attempt it with any prospect of success. The redoubtable PILLOW, with two brigades, tried it, but was bloodily repulsed at Lafayette, Ga., by two regiments of our cavalry, under a plucky Kentuckian. But the dispatches this morning announce that WHEELER, who has gained some notoriety as a rebel cavalry leader, appeared before Dalton, a hundred miles in SHERMAN'S rear, on the 14th inst., with seventeen hundred men, and demanded its surrender. The result is not known, but as Dalton is but twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, and as Gen. STEDMAN, who commands the latter post, was hurrying forward reinforcements, it may be safely assumed that the 800 veteran troops in the fortifications of Dalton were able to resist the attack of 1,700 rebel cavalry until the assistance arrived.

There is not the slightest reason for any serious alarm regarding Gen. SHERMAN'S line of communication. Although as a means of military supply, it is of unprecedented length, yet the labors and skill of vast armies have been employed to strengthen it, and SHERMAN has not taken such fortresses as Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca and Kenesaw, simply to leave them open for the enemy's occupation after he had passed on beyond. From facts in our possession, we feel convinced that there can be no permanent injury inflicted upon SHERMAN'S railroad communications, unless half of HOOD'S army is passed to his rear for that purpose. Nothing less can serve to loosen SHERMAN'S grip on Atlanta. And if the enemy go still further north, and strike between Nashville and Chattanooga, the danger is still less. Chattanooga is a vast fortress and holds an immense accumulation of provisions for SHERMAN'S army. No cavalry force can sustain itself so far from the present rebel lines for any length of time, and the only damage it can do must be of a very slight character.

Many people, when they hear of a rebel raid in the rear of our armies, without reflection, immediately give way to feelings of gloom and despondency, and conjure up prospects of terrible disaster. Has it never occurred to such that just in the proportion that our armies advance into the heart of the enemy's country, their capacity for interfering with our rear diminishes? Look at SHERMAN'S campaign, and see if it is not so. When BRAGG lay at Chattanooga, and the Tennessee was the dividing-line between the two forces, was it not easier for his cavalry to cut the Nashville Railroad than it is now, when the line is the Chattahoochee? The facts answer for themselves. The truth is, that just as fast as our armies push south, the country and the people are conquered—*subjugated*, if the term is any better—and their power for resistance and mischief are substantially gone. So we note with satisfaction the desperate invocation from a Georgia paper the other day, to the people in SHERMAN'S rear to "rise in their might, bushwhack the enemy's railroad guards, and make the country too hot for the invader." There is an excellent reason why these people do not obey this behest. They are not there in sufficient numbers to "rise in their might," and the few who are left, have had their resistance pretty well crushed out of them, first by rebel tyranny, and second by the stern discipline which Gen. SHERMAN administers to all enemies, both in front and in rear.

The Military News.

The additional reports received from the James River do not materially change the aspect of the engagements of Sunday near Deep Bottom. On Sunday night our forces held all the ground that had been gained during the day, and on Monday our lines—what portion of them is not stated—were advanced at one point to a position within six miles of Richmond. The work of Sunday, however, was not achieved without sacrifices; the Tenth and the Second Corps having lost, between them, over five hundred in killed and wounded. One brigade of the Second Division of HANCOCK'S corps, under Col. MACY, in its fearless pursuit of the rebels, attempted to charge through a ravine which was intersected by a stream and an almost impassable swamp. The ravine was commanded by rebel artillery from the opposite heights, and Col. MACY was at last compelled to shelter his men from the enemy's fire as best he could, and to retire under cover of night. The action of Monday, the details of which are yet wanting, shows at least that our forces were in a position to follow up the advantages gained on the previous day.

The operations thus in progress under the immediate eye of the Lieutenant-General—so far as our present information extends—are made intelligible mainly on the ground that LEE has met repeated and heavy drafts upon him both from HOOD and EARLY. As to the latter, we have practical assurance that he has been reinforced, in the fact that SHERIDAN is reported to have fallen back to Winchester, and to be intrenching himself at that point. Now, although we have no official report that SHERIDAN himself had advanced more than five or six miles south of Winchester, it is probable that his advance may have been—as one of yesterday's telegrams annnounced—close upon EARLY'S heels, the latter being intrenched at Strasburgh. On Sunday Gen. SHERIDAN dated a dispatch from Cedar Creek, probably five miles south of Winchester, and at that date the van of his army had got sufficiently near to EARLY to justify SHERIDAN in reporting to the War Department an approximate estimate of the plunder carried off by the invading force. The day succeeding the date of that dispatch must, clearly enough, have put a new aspect on the situation. EARLY, in fact, must have met the supports sent forward by LEE. What these amounted to in numbers, probably Gen. GRANT has thought it well to learn through the agency of HANCOCK and BIRNEY. And on this supposition there are abundant reasons to justify the actions of Sunday and Monday around Deep Bottom. LEE cannot spare a large army to reinforce EARLY, and at the same time feel unbounded confidence in the impregnability of the defences on the north and northeast side of Richmond.

The news, too, from Atlanta points with great directness to the fact that HOOD has been permitted to draw heavily either from the old rebel army of Virginia, or from BEAUREGARD'S army at Petersburgh—which amounts to the same thing. The appearance of WHEELER at Dalton, with a force of rebel cavalry, may not indicate that Gen. SHERMAN'S rear is seriously threatened; but it is one of a number of supporting proofs that HOOD, in spite of the terrible losses he endured in the great battle of the 22d of July, is at least as strong in men to-day as he was before that engagement took place. His reinforcements may have been made up in part from Georgia and Alabama militia. But they were not Georgia and Alabama militia that surrounded Gen. STONEMAN, near Macon on the night of the 31st of July, although State troops doubtless coöperated in the rebel movement which checked Gen. STONEMAN'S progress in the early part of that day.

Upon so many of these alleged facts as now bear a speculative character, Gen. GRANT may be expected to throw a positive light. He has still under his immediate command much of the best fighting material in the National army. He has, in HANCOCK and BIRNEY, thorough executive officers; and even if the Dutch Gap canal should not meet the high promise of its author, we may safely look for results from the operations north of the James, which will tell, at least, on the campaigns of Central Georgia and Western Virginia.

STATE POLITICS.—Quite an active canvass is going on among the Democratic politicians for the nomination for Governor, although the Presidential contest rather overrides and overshadows it. In this part of the State, Judge BARNARD is pressed with a good deal of pertinacity and determination. He certainly is among the most prominent and influential of the Democratic leaders here, and has claims upon his party which his past history proves he knows how to press and forclose. He is much more of a representative man, moreover, than the Democrats have been in the habit of nominating. He is now Judge of the Supreme Court—quite as honorable and responsible a post as that for which he is urged by his friends. The nomination belongs this time to this section of the State, and we should not be surprised to see it conceded to this City.

THE VOLUNTEER PEACE MISSION TO RICHMOND.—We publish this morning a full narrative of the visit of two loyal citizens to Richmond, made with the hope of converting JEFF. DAVIS to the doctrines of peace. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the visit was curious and the narrative is interesting. These gentlemen went without the slightest official authority, but the fact that they had President LINCOLN'S permission to go proves that he does not in the least object to having people who have leisure for such matters, talk with JEFF. DAVIS about peace. When he can see any good result likely to be attained by it, he will unquestionably talk about it himself; but for the present he thinks the only way to get a peace is to conquer it.

JEFF. DAVIS continues in the same mood as when he began the war. He only wants to be let alone. He fights for independence—and he will not talk of peace on any other terms. It is not to be supposed that in such an interview he would lay down, with any great exactness, the terms of peace, nor would he be likely to make his "best offer" at the very outset of such negotiations. He may have demanded independence in somewhat the same spirit, and with something of the same intent, as President LINCOLN demanded the abandonment of Slavery at Niagara;—and it is not impossible that he might modify his terms if the negotiation would prove to be official and sincere. But we confess it does not look like it. The rebels still cherish the hope of independence. The war must go on a little further—their discomfiture must be more complete—before they will abandon it. *Push on the war* is, therefore, the supreme duty of the hour.

REBEL SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORTATION.—Gen. SHERIDAN long ago proved himself a brave soldier, and yesterday proved himself a sensible man, by exploding the commonly believed theory that the rebels had procured from Maryland an immense amount of supplies. Gen. SHERIDAN, in his dispatch to the War Department, published yesterday, indicates that the rebels obtained from Maryland only sufficient to last them while they were *in transitu*, and that EARLY'S train does not exceed 250 wagons. Gen. SHERIDAN knows that it is simply impossible for a force of 15,000 or 20,000 men to invade a State, as rich even as Maryland, in the face of an active enemy, and gather and send off supplies to any extent, *at the same time subsisting itself*. When the rebels crossed the Potomac, they, of course, brought little or nothing. Whatever supplies they had were left behind. To subsist 20,000 men in an enemy's country requires that at least one-fourth of that force be employed in collecting the supplies for daily subsistence, and the whole force must be kept in motion daily, for it will completely exhaust everything for miles around its encampment and along its line of march. Without resistance, it might accumulate supplies to some extent, but even then it must have *time*, and must use its whole force in the work. Gen. SHERIDAN is right when he says, "the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue." He also puts EARLY'S train at 250 wagons. During the late raid, we were daily amused by the report that "EARLY'S train numbered at least 1,200 wagons." This would make a wagon-train twelve miles long, and of greater proportions than is possessed by even the Army of the Potomac at this date.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This popular establishment—entirely renovated, repainted and redecorated—opens for the season to-night. The new comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and BUCKSTONE'S farce of the "Rough Diamond" are the attractions.

Mexican News—An Austrian Army.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The New-Orleans *Times* has news from Mexico to the effect that MAXIMILIAN has provided for the formation of an Austrian army for service in Mexico. This army is to be composed of the old officers and soldiers of the Austrian Reserves.

The newly appointed Governor of Chihuahua is organizing all the loyal republicans in his district to act against the new Emperor.

The French troops have been driven out of Jourita, and retreated to the Island of Carmer.

JUAREZ is still at Monterey.

Indian Outrages in Nebraska, &c.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Overland Stage Company continue to remove their stock to a place of safety from the incursions of Indians.

The Indians attacked three coaches loaded with passengers seven miles east of Cottonwood this noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief.

It is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by the combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utes, Snakes, Camanches and Arrapahos on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood and all along the Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches have been deserted, and families are taking refuge in forts Depredations continue to be made daily on stock, coaches and stations. The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake has been driven off. The stock has been taken in the more thickly settled portion of the road between Omaha and Fort Kearney. The people are erecting forts for defence, and arming themselves for emergencies, although it is hardly probable that any incursions will be made so far down the river.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here yesterday, and leaves for the West shortly to adopt decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the overland mail route and emigration.

The Indian War—A Defeat Rumored.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Dacota *Union* says, that Gen. SULLY, with three thousand troops, left Fort Rice, on the 18th ult., moving directly west, intending to strike the Yellowstone River at Fort Alexander, Mo.

A courier arrived at Fort Rice, on the 21st ult., with the intelligence that seventeen hundred lodges of hostile Indians were encamped near Fort Berthold, prepared to give Gen. SULLY battle, and should Gen. SULLY regard the news as reliable he would probably change his course and attack the Indians.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Dacota *Union* of the 9th inst. says a rumor was prevalent at Fort Randall, that Indian runners had arrived among the Yanktons with intelligence that Gen. SULLY had had a battle with the Indians on Knife River, and had been disastrously defeated. The rumor needs confirmation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

MOSBY'S CAPTURES EXAGGERATED.

The captures by MOSBY'S guerrillas, who attacked a Federal supply train two or three days ago, have been exaggerated. Not more than fifty wagons and 400 mules were captured. They also took a drove of cattle. The train was on its way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and MOSBY came upon our men through Snicker's Gap.

RUMORED DEFECTION OF HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

There is a painful rumor in connection with this affair to the effect that the guard for the train, who were one hundred days' men, threw down their guns and stampeded on the approach of the enemy.

THE MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances and cause of the failure of the attack on Petersburgh, has been transmitted to the President. The result will be developed in a few days.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Fifteen rebel deserters, representing Virginia, Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments, reached here this morning, and, on taking the oath of allegiance, were furnished with transportation North.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new Seven-thirty Loan amounts to-day to $1,130,900. Total subscriptions thus far, $15,413,150.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following new National Banks have been organized: Bath National Bank, Maine—capital, $100,000; First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill.—capital, $100,000.

MONEY TRANSFERRED.

Five millions of money was to-day transferred from the Treasury to New-York, Cincinnati and Louisville. The sums sent to the two latter places, amounting to three millions of dollars, are to be replaced by small notes from thence, to facilitate the Army Paymasters in the distribution of funds appropriated for the payment of soldiers.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieut. JAS. MCPHERSON, One Hundred and Sixth New-York, has been dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances since March 23, for absence without leave. The dismissal of Lieut. J. A. BLANCHARD, First New-York Rifles, for tendering his resignation in face of the enemy, has been confirmed.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths reported in the hospital to-day: ISAAC SUMMERS, Co. F, First; EDW. GREESUR, Co. C, Twenty-fifth.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The wounded officers reported are: Capt. F. W. COLEMAN, Co. B, One Hundred and Fifty-first; Col. W. D. LACY, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Lieut. J. L. TILLEY, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 16th inst., shows the amount outstanding to be $1,849,714,555, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, $76,068,000. The unpaid requisitions are $83,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury over $11,500,000. As contrasted with the official statement of the 19th of July, the public debt up to yesterday has increased $52,500,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department for to-day, amount to $2,226,000. Several millions of Treasury notes, to meet these subscriptions, have just been sent to New-York and elsewhere, and in the course of next week it is expected that supplies will be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks in the principal cities, so that subscribers will not be subjected to delay. In other words, the supply of Treasury notes will keep pace with the demand.

THE CONVERSION OF 7-30 NOTES INTO BONDS.

Much trouble is experienced at the Treasury Department in the conversion of 7-30s into six per cent. bonds of 1881, owing to parties frequently indorsing for others and not showing legal authority for so doing, as is imperatively required by a rule of the department in this and other similar transactions.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Capt. WINSLOW, at the request of the Navy Department, has furnished a full statement of the fight of the *Kearsarge* with the *Alabama*. His letter dated in the English Channel, July 30, mentions the fact that just previous to the encounter he had an interview with the French Admiral at Cherbourg, and assured him that in the event of an action, the position of the ships should be so far from the shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. The night before boats were moving between the *Alabama* and Cherbourg, and in the morning strange men were seen stationed as Captains of the guns—among them Lieut. SINCLAIR, who joined her at Cherbourg. The police prevented others from going on board.

Capt. WINSLOW repeats that the yacht *Deerhound*, under the garb of friendship, was affording assistance to the *Alabama*.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Capt. FENGAR, of the revenue cutter *Miami*, in a letter to the Treasury Department, dated New-York, Aug. 15, repeats many of the particulars already known concerning the *Tallahassee*, and states he was on the eve of again starting on a cruise after the pirate, which, he adds, was built for speed, and has a crew of 140 men, ragged, a perfect set of cutthroats, and not under the control of the officers. From what he could learn of some of the victims of the *Tallahassee*, she intends to follow the track of European vessels and destroy everything American that comes in her way.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

The sum of five and a half million dollars was yesterday supplied to paymasters for the armies under GRANT and SHERMAN, in addition to the amounts recently furnished by the Treasury Department for troops in other localities.

CONTRACT FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is on the eve of concluding a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri River to California, for four years from Oct. 1, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut.-Col. ELIAS M. GREENE, late Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to duty in the Department of Ohio and the Cumberland. He is succeeded here by Capt. ELLISTON, of New-York, who is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine*, which left City Point yesterday, arrived here to-day, with 300 wounded, most of whom belong to the First Brigade of the Second Division of HANCOCK'S corps, and were wounded in the Sunday fight at Deep Bottom. Among them are nineteen officers, including Col. MACY, Twentieth Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Col. C. E. WARNER, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin. Most of them were wounded early in the action, and were immediately removed.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Member of Congress for the Second District of Vermont, was held here yesterday. Hon. ALEX. P. LANE presided. Speeches were made by Col. DICKEY, Mr. HOYT, of the Bennington *Sentinel*, and others. Resolutions enunciating Democratic principles were adopted, and Hon. R. MCK. GREELY, of Bradford, was nominated for Congress.

McKinster House in Toledo Destroyed by Fire.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The McKinster House, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not yet ascertained.

The Wade Manifesto.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The dagger has a sharp edge and point, that it may easily pierce the skin and quickly reach the heart. The WADE manifesto is sententious, perhaps for the sake of a cutting force and fatal penetration, It is essentially a weapon, and it has been used. Has anybody received any mortal stab? Are there any similar weapons ready for a like use? The motive of those who prepared and employed this one is called indignation. Not sudden, for Mr. WADE disclaims surprise. He had been expecting the act which would awaken the sentiment, and his blood had time to cool. The curious may ask whether the element of deliberation renders the chosen name inappropriate. Was it pure indignation, or slowly accumulating anger, growing out of "an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own in National affairs," as you have well expressed it in your leader? Human motives are sometimes complicated, we know. Men are not always distinctly conscious of their motives to action, and often put forward the milder and better justified as the real motive. To check encroachments of Executive power, and to assert the rights of Congress, are purposes likely to be approved by the people at large, and by political allies. But to resent a fancied affront, to satisfy wounded arrogance, and to destroy whom we may not rule, are purposes of doubtful complexion. Why were not these "encroachments" rebuked by Mr. WADE at some earlier period of his censorship? The President, we are told, has greatly presumed on the forbearance of the supporters of his administration. Why have Brutus and other "honorable men" permitted this presumption to grow? Was it forbearance with which certain leading Senators, on a certain occasion, claiming to dictate who should compose the Cabinet, silently retired, after the calm request of the President, that they would argue before him the simple question whether it would do more good or more harm to yield to their desire? It is at least safe to say, that President LINCOLN will not hereafter presume upon Mr. WADE's forbearance. It seems he retained the recent bill for reconstruction. If he deemed it unconstitutional, ought he to have signed it? In his proclamation, which Mr. WADE criticises, it is intimated that he had doubts on that subject. Mr. WADE thinks he should have approved the bill at all events, because Congress had passed it. Because the Constitution does not provide in terms for the recent proclamation, Mr. WADE finds fault with the latter. Does the Constitution in terms provide for the two Proclamations of Emancipation? Does Mr. WADE approve of these? Did he *forbear* with the President, when they were promulgated?

Unless Mr. WADE claims that the President was in duty bound to sign this bill, without reference to any consideration, except that Congress had passed it, his whole criticism or argument falls to the ground. If the recent proclamation is "a grave Executive usurpation," why were not the other proclamations also?

The President says: "I am unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration," and Mr. WADE insists that that is saying: "I am resolved that the people shall not *by law* take *any* securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion before restoring their power to govern us, and that my wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees." Is this strict or loose construction? Is it indicative of a judicial temper? Is there no extravagance in the interpretation of the President's words? Congress had passed a bill as it had the right to do. The President having the power and the right to veto the bill, and thus defeat it, a power and a right which it was his duty to have exercised if he deemed the bill unconstitutional, omits to approve it and suggests the reason. If he had vetoed it, there would have been a direct issue between the President and Congress. He avoids this. But Mr. WADE makes it up and tenders it to the country, for the purpose (let him deny it if he can) of defeating the standard-bearer of his own political party in the coming election. If he has left the field of partisan warfare and assumed the robes of the philosopher, let it be made known.

Mr. WADE evidently disapproves the course of events in Louisiana and Arkansas. The President, at the beck of Mr. WADE, will not interrupt an experiment for bringing order out of chaos in these States while it is being tried, by giving his sanction to a law which is intended to arrest the progress of that experiment. He has doubts whether the law would not in some of its provisions be a nullity. He does not assent to a dubious measure as an inflexible rule and policy of reconstruction, while *the people* in two sections of the country are seeking to accomplish the same purpose in another way. Is there not room for a difference of opinion?

Does Mr. WADE really believe that President LINCOLN has in view his personal ambition and prefers it to the good of the country? He hints at this; why not say it openly? Does he fear a storm of indignant hisses from every part of the land?

He thinks that, in a certain event, "a sinister light" will be cast on the President's motives. And lest it may not in the future, he makes all haste to furnish it for the present. He might as well have said at once, that he designed by his manifesto to accomplish that amiable purpose No one can fail to see the intention.

He cites the Supreme Court as an authority "that it rests with Congress to decide which Government is the established one in a State, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives by Congress is binding as a decision of that question." Does he claim that this is a determination of that court, that a bill like the one in question is constitutional, or that the people of Louisiana have no right to form a Constitution for themselves? This must be so, or else it is idle to say that the President discards the authority of the Supreme Court. As idle and useless such a statement as the turgid declaration that the President "strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th December inaugurated."

It is not intended here to argue the questions between the President and Mr. WADE, or the President and Congress. It is enough to show, that there is room for grave differences of opinion. Mr. WADE may be right. But it is needless for him to superadd accusation to argument, while the President calmly states the grounds for his dissent, and abides the judgment of the future. And it is useless for Mr. WADE to expect that the sober reflections of the people will not disclose the venom of this protest and the actual design of the writers. K.

COLLISION AT BERGEN TUNNEL.—A freight train on the Erie Railway, going westward through the Bergen tunnel, Tuesday forenoon, was overtaken by a passenger train of the Morris & Essex Road, going at a much more rapid speed, and the result was a crash between the locomotive and rear freight cars, which were badly broken up, and the engine was badly damaged. Reports were in circulation that a number of persons were injured, but from all the information that could be obtained, only one man, the brakeman, was injured, and he but slightly. Considerable delay was caused to other trains until the debris was cleared from the track.

THE VERMONT COLLEGES.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The number of students in the Colleges at Burlington and Middlebury has been reduced in the course of the last three years from one hundred each to fifty. The military school at Norwich has had a very large increase in the number of its students during the same time.

An effort was made last year by Gov. J. G. SMITH and the Legislature to unite these several collegiate institutions, and to combine with them the Agricultural College, to be founded in this State, in pursuance of act of Congress, known as the Agricultural College Act. The "University of Vermont," located at Burlington, has taken the steps required by the act of Legislature to enter into this arrangement. "Middlebury College" and "Norwich University" are opposed to such a consolidation. Action will be taken upon this matter at the next (October) session of the Legislature.

The first, second and third weeks of August are the Commencement weeks of these several institutions. I give below a statement of some of the exercises for the present year:

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The public exercises opened on Saturday, July 30, with the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa. On Sunday Dr. SHEDD preached the Baccalaureate Sermon. In the evening the Society for Religious Inquiry held its annual meeting, at which an address was delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Boston, Mass.

The annual celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa took place on Tuesday, on which occasion an address was delivered by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of New-York City.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, was Commencement Day. The following is a list of the graduating class and the subjects of their orations:

The moral influence of Milton—ERASTUS FRANKLIN BULLARD.
The ideal usually attainable—DENNIS DONOVAN.
Relation of the Poet's character to his productions—FRANK DEMING HOYT.
Elements of greatness and weakness in Burns—SAMUEL READ WARD.
Hope as the condition of Progress—FRANK WILFRED PAGE.
The personal character of Shakespeare—SULLIVAN FRENCH GALE.
Conscience in the Philosopher—JULIAN PHELPS.
To be useful, the true aim of the Scholar—WOLFRED NELSON PHELPS.
The Soul responsive to Nature—EARL JOHNSON WARD.
Christian Scholarship—EDWARD SPRAGUE PECK.
The Mountain Scenery of Vermont—FRANKLIN DENISON.
The Sources of the Power of Demosthenes—OSCAR ATWOOD.

Candidates for the Masters Degree.

Social Power—HENRY BALLARD.
Culture of the People as a Condition of Freedom in the State—P. DEMING.

Degrees Conferred.

D. D.—Rev. James Dougherty, of Johnson; Rev. John F. Bigelow, of Keeseville; Rev. Israel E. Dwinell, of California; Rev. John B. Wentworth, of Troy, N. Y.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by the President.
Address to the Philomathean Society by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Address to the Philadelphian Society by Dr. POST, of St. Louis.
Address before the Associated Alumni by Rev. JOHN W. CHICKERING, D. D., of Portland, Me., and a poem by Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, of Orwell, Vt.

The Alumni dinner was an occasion of unusual interest. United States Senator FOOT, of Vermont, was present, and made a brief speech in regard to the future prospects of the college, which awakened the enthusiasm of the Alumni.

The exercises of Commencement Day (Wednesday, Aug. 10) are very highly spoken of.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The present is Commencement Week at Norwich University. Order of exercises is as follows: Baccalaureate Sermon by President BOURNE; an oration, on Wednesday, by Rev. JAMES D. BUTLER. Thursday is Commencement Day. The graduating exercises take place in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON delivers an oration. The graduating class has numbered sixty-five members, but nearly all have left, and most of them to join the army. P. D.

Deserters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this juncture, when the inexorable draft is impending, and pretty sure to fall in many sections of the North; when there is no longer a commutation law; when the price of substitutes is high and the demands of brokers exorbitant, and while there is a fearful competition among the various districts to fill their respective quotas regardless of expense, permit me to suggest, with all due earnestness, that the President at once issue a proclamation or order to this effect, viz.: That every person liable to the draft, or who may be hereafter drafted, who shall, before the draft, or within the time allowed him after he is drafted, arrest, or cause to be arrested and delivered to the Provost-Marshal of the district in which he resides, any able-bodied deserter or other individual, who enlisted, received a bounty and has evaded the service, such person shall receive a certificate of exemption for three years, in the same manner as if he had furnished an alien substitute; and such deserter shall be credited to the quota of the town or other sub-division, for whose resident he is a representative.

It is well known that there is a large number of these men scattered through the country; every community could specify its own, if any, for either they remain slyly about home or are occasional visitors, whom no one, who knows them, will take the trouble to arrest or pursue, because there is not a sufficient inducement; it is generally replied, "let the Government look after them;" but if those who recognize and can point them out neglect or refuse to do so, it is folly to expect that they can be arrested by the Government, whose detectives can neither find nor identify them. The impunity with which these men roam over the country is demoralizing; their example is pernicious; it is in vain to be expected for the future that men disposed to decamp can be retained in the service, if they are sure of being covertly harbored or screened by their friends and acquaintances at home. If men are to be forced into the service—and *willing conscripts* will be rare—the very first ones to be secured, if possible, for this purpose are the deserters; they have enlisted, and been sworn into the service, and many of them have taken the large bounties which have gone to swell the great burden of taxation, which will be imposed upon the people; they have destroyed or disposed of the uniforms and equipments furnished, at a loss to the Government, to say nothing of the need of their services at critical times, whereby battles have been lost and the war prolonged.

If such an order were promulgated, I believe it would be hailed with eminent satisfaction by every loyal man in the country, and it may be doubted even, whether the most malignant Copperhead or ardent Peace man, when the pinch of the draft comes upon him, would be so fastidious, in the absence of an alien or gentle contraband, as to reject a deserter for his substitute, if he could secure one with the requisite front teeth, and otherwise passable. Let such an order be established, and almost every man liable to the draft, or who has a son, or a brother, or a friend so liable, would become a volunteer detective at his own expense, to search for and arrest these fellows; and the services, too, of every substitute broker and runner, policeman and constable, would be enlisted in the laudable business of ferreting them out, stimulated by the liberal commission from the conscript, who is anxiously looking for a substitute.

If none were arrested under this order, the existing state would still continue, and no loss to the Government; but it is hardly possible that all would escape, and every deserter thus secured, would have his punishment commuted to service *during the war and without pay*, obviously a gain to the Government and a saving of expense to individuals and communities. It need scarcely be added that such men should be put at work in isolated places, whence it would be impossible for them to escape again. Let this order remain in force during the war, and no better plan has yet been devised for diminishing the number of deserters, nor one more likely to secure their prompt arrest, for these unprincipled and ignominious scoundrels would be incessantly pursued until not a hide, hoof, nor hair of them could be found in the country. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Aug. 15, 1864.

THE TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations on the Platte—Trains Captured and Men Murdered—From Fort Smith—Rebels Retreating South.

From the Leavenworth Times, Aug. 12.

Gen. CURTIS received the following telegrams yesterday, which were kindly furnished for publication:

JULESBURGH, Aug. 8, 1864.

Maj. S. S. Curtis:

The Indians are infesting my lines for 500 miles; have just learned that a train was burned at Plum Creek this morning, between Cottonwood and Kearney. I must have at least 800 horses or abandon this line of communication; and, if possible, I want the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry ordered in the field, now at home on furlough. Can I depend on horses? Reply immediately.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL, Brig.-Gen.

OMAHA, Aug. 9, 1861.

Major-Gen. Curtis:

Several trains have been attacked and destroyed in Platte Valley, just beyond Fort Kearney, within the last forty-eight hours, and all the men along with them killed, and the danger to our settlements is becoming imminent. Active measures will alone save the settlements up the Platte from complete abandonment.

We have not horses for the Nebraska First. Will you authorize your Quartermaster there to purchase for two companies.

[Signed,] A. SANDERS, Governor.

JULESBURGH, Aug. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Since my dispatch to Maj. S. S. CUSTIS, this morning, there has been two additional attacks on this route, one at Dogtown, east of Kearney ten miles. One mounted company have gone in pursuit of the Indians from Plum Creek, and the other dismounted. Half the troops in this district are on foot.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL, Brig.-Gen.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 10, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Letters just received from Col. WATTLES, dated 6th inst., say the rebel force at Fort Smith has retreated south. No fighting to speak of.

The rebels are pretty thick at Cane Hill. Three hundred of them passed north into Missouri a few days ago. We have scouts near Maysville.

(Signed) T. J. MCKEAN, Brig.-Gen.

From the Missouri Democrat.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 12.

Gen. CURTIS has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in Western Kansas. His activity and energy have temporarily quelled the savage warfare. He traveled over 800 miles, a considerable portion on horseback. After leaving Fort Riley he had 369 men, and two guns of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery. Three hundred of this force were militia. Fort Larned had been reinforced by the First Colorado, and stations had been established elsewhere on the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill roads. Two hundred horses have been taken by the Indians, belonging to Government, and 800 horses, mules, &c., belonging to the Santa Fe and Kansas Stage Companies and to citizens. On the Santa Fe road and the Smoky Hill River twenty persons were killed in all.

Information has been received from Gen. BLUNT at Fort Riley, of a dangerous movement among the Pottawatomies. There are two tribes, one known as the Prairie Indians, who have always been unruly, and the other is well civilized, and farm extensively. One of these warned one POLLINSKI, living on Line Creek, upon the western boundary of the reserve, that the Prairie tribe had been in council upon the Kaw Reserve, with some white men, rebels and other Indians, and that the rebels distributed gold among them, and urged them to take up arms, declaring that a bill had passed the Federal Congress depriving them of their land, and that the Yankees intended to drive them out of the country. They were told that now was the time to strike, and if they would drive out the Northern whites, the South would protect them, and let them have the West for themselves. They promised them more gold if they would come out and join the other tribes at some point about one hundred miles South. The friendly Indian told this to the settlers, and stated that the others would move about the 1st of August. Everything confirms the story.

On the 2d a hundred Prairie Pottawatomies camped near Mill Creek settlement, with their families. Other parties had already gone to the Kaw reserve, but finding the whites on the alert, they turned back, as it appears, from friendly Pottawatomies, advised thereto by their chiefs. The Prairie Indians have for some time past been selling whatever wagons and other truck they owned. At the time the council is stated to have been holden, it is known that one hundred of their principal men left the reserve and proceeded in the direction of the stated council-place.

For several months past the Indians on the plains have been moving their families away from the traveled routes, and it is seldom that a squaw is now seen. This is true not only of Kansas but throughout the West.

No doubt exists that this disturbance is fomented by rebels.

Gen. EVANS, of Colorado, whose opportunities for information are extensive, has for months past believed we are on the verge of the most extensive Indian war yet seen. There is too much ground for this. We need two more mounted regiments, armed with SPENCER'S or HENRY'S repeating rifles and revolvers, and with pack-mules, to scour the plains. Such regiments could be raised for twelve months' service in this department.

The Memory of Mr. William K. Cornwell.

At a meeting of the booksellers of New-York City, held at the Trade Salesroom, Aug. 15, 1864, a committee was formed for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the trade upon learning of the death of one of their oldest and most esteemed members.

Mr. JAMES HARPER, upon being called to the Chair, made an appropriate address, and after a few other remarks by Mr. James E. Cooley, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Blakeman and Mr. Carleton, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Disposer of all things to remove from earth WILLIAM K. CORNWELL in the prime and vigor of his manhood;

Resolved, That not only have we, his friends and associates the booksellers and publishers of New-York, lost in the death of WILLIAM K. CORNWELL one of the best-loved and most highly honored of our fraternity, but the public has lost a citizen whose amiable character, modest worth, unostentatious benevolence and perfect integrity, deserved and received the love and esteem of all who knew him; and,

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our love and esteem we will, as a body, attend his funeral; also,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of our deceased friend, and that they be published in the papers of the day, as a public testimony of the love and honor in which we held him while living, and in which we still hold his memory when dead. JAMES HARPER, Chair'n.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. James T. Hale, M. C., from Bellefonte, Penn., Chairman of the House Committee on Claims, and one of the members of a Special Committee appointed for examining the coast and harbor defences of the New-England States, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. He left the committee in the performance of their duties on the coast of Maine, on the 16th inst., but as no conclusions has been arrived at up to his departure, there is nothing of moment to give to the public.

Major Rodman, U. S. Army; Fernando Illas, Director del Banco Credito Industrial de la Havana; and John B. Newton, San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Com. E. E. Preble, U. S. Navy; Rev. D. L. Banks, Norwich, Conn.; and Capt. M. L. M. Hussey, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company has increased its capital to $300,000. Its assets are nearly $450,000. Doing no business through agents, its risks are chiefly in the City and vicinity, but its receipts for the last half year are equal to some of the largely agencied companies. After ten years' active operation, it has divided among its stockholders much more than the original capital, and has paid in losses to its customers over $300,000.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Grand Ball of the Season.

UNION HALL SARATOGA.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents, Black or Brown,
Infallible ongent and Floralia gloss for the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting; styles neat: suitable; executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Novelty Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

KNUDSEN—GREEN.—At Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Seth Sweetzer, D. D., C. W. KNUDSEN and MARY R. GREEN, of the City of New-York. No cards.

MOEN—CRAM.—In Portland, Me., on Thursday, Aug. 11, at State-st. Church, by Rev. Henry S. Stover, EDWARD A. MOEN and Miss MARY S., daughter of C. H. Cram, Esq., all of New-York. No cards.

TIFFANY—PERRY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., GEORGE TIFFANY, of Baltimore, and ISABELLA BOLTON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

WEEKS—TRIGLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Mr. HENRY C. WEEKS and Miss MARY L. TRIGLER, both of this City.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, ARLINE, youngest child of Mathias and Eliza A. Banta, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, East 90th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUCHANAN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Thursday, Aug. 11, JANE BUCHANAN, aged 65 years, a native of Ireland.

BUNKER.—Killed before Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, First Lieut. CHARLES H. BUNKER, Company H, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

CHOLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JACOB CHOLWELL, of New-York City.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, EDWIN A. CLAYTON, aged 52 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

CRAIG.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, ELLEN LUCY, wife of Andrew Craig, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral service in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Friday, at 11 o'clock.

COOK.—MARY EMMA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel and Harriet Cook, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Dearest Mary, thou hast left us,
And for that holy land of rest;
With angels thou art happy
In that land where all are blest.

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, CARRIE AUGUSTINE, infant daughter of Dr. James W. and Carrie J. Elliot, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon-square, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GALLAHER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, CLARENCE JEROME, infant son of B. Frank and Eliza A. Gallaher, formerly of Virginia, aged 8 months and 23 days.

☞ Virginia and Maryland papers please copy.

GREENE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, EDWARD M., infant son of Edward A. and Albina M. Greene, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Thos. H. Moore, No. 234 Pine-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LINDSLEY.—On Monday evening, Aug. 15, EDMOND HARVEY, youngest child of Rev. Charles E. and Matilda Lindsley, of Southport, Conn., aged 5 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church at Southport, at 9½ o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOHN M. KNIGHT, son of Austin M. and Eleanor E. Knight, and grandson of John Leveridge, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his grandfather, No. 5 Rutgers-place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRATT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, DAVID PRATT, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, T. and A. S. Pratt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 West 15th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PEARSALL.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN PEARSALL, aged 73 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Far Rockaway, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Jamaica depot to meet the 10½ o'clock boat from James-slip, and the 11 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point.

PATERSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, at Rosebank, Westchester County, HENRY PATERSON, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 15, in Morristown, ANNIE O., wife of Frederick H. Smith, Jr., and eldest daughter of Obadiah Thayer, deceased, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 8 Cedar-st., Newark, N. J.

SCHAFF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, of disease of the heart, PHILIP, son of Rev. Dr. Philip and Mary E. Schaff, aged 7 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 18, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 199 East 10th-st., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Frederick papers please copy.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, GEORGE WATSON, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 85 President-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WATER FOR FUEL!!

A SAVING OF FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE COAL!
Every consumer of coal is directly interested in knowing—especially just now, when coal is selling for $14 a ton—that it may be reduced one-half, or to $7 a ton. It has been fully demonstrated, beyond a doubt or contingency, that by the application and use of the HAGAN INVENTION a saving of fully FIFTY PER CENT over the ordinary means of burning fuel is effected, besides a uniform and healthy steam, or Summer-like heat.

The simplicity of this apparatus is such that it can be easily adapted, and with trifling expense, to Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Steam-Boilers, &c., and no more intelligence or care is required than is necessary to operate and manage the ordinary contrivances for burning fuel.

"The Hagan Manufacturing Company" of the City of New-York was organized on the 19th day of May, 1864, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $500,000.

The company own the patent issued to W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y., March 8, 1864, and also the Groom patents, issued April 8, 1862, and June 10, 1862. These patents secure to the company the rights and privileges granted by them in all the States of the Union; they are now ready and propose to grant licenses to parties applying therefor, to manufacture, sell, use and apply these inventions in any part of the United States.

The company do not purpose manufacturing stoves, &c., themselves, but solicit applications from manufacturers for license to use and apply this invention. The following extensive manufacturers of stoves, furnaces, &c., have already taken out licenses, viz.:
Messrs. Hicks, Wolf & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Charles Eddy & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Morrison & Colwell, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Potter & Paris, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Leslie & Elliott, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.
To whom orders may be addressed.

A circular, with tariff of the rates at present proposed by the company, also certificates from gentlemen well known to the community at large, showing the value and practicability of this truly wonderful discovery, &c., may be had, by application by mail or otherwise, at the office of the company, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
A. D. PLATT, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DR. HENRY SCHWEIG'S
PRIVATE INSTITUTE
for the treatment of diseases of the skin and urinary organs, No. 158 2d-av.
Consultation hours from 3 to 8 P. M.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy.
Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY C. PARKE, President.
THOMAS ROBINSON, M. D., } Secretaries.
DAVID LICHTENHEIN,

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 815
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not as his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000** and **$5,000**, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000

FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND FOR WAR PURPOSES.

COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

Tee proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,

No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS

$250.000

COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,

BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic. — CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., — FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq. — P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF

$946,700

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$946,700

OF

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR

$500,000

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.

JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.

R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.

JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.

WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—(Interest payable quarterly,) for sale at 103. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 164 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 66.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also,

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 8, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the first day of September.

A. M. WOOD, President.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR MILLAR'S Improvement in Lamp Chimneys Price $2,500. Parties desiring to purchase valuable lamp improvements are invited to call immediately.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND GOOD-WILL OF a dry goods store, which has been in operation five years, on 110th-st., near Bloomingdale road. It is located in a village, and the only dry goods store in the place. Apply to WM. CARR, on the premises.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Two side-wheel steamers for sale or charter. Inquire of A. A. SMALLEY, Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Dey-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORTHY of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

40,000 BUNDLES OF WOOD AT $2 per hundred, at the dock foot of 18th-st., North River.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH MENTON LEMONS.

Forty boxes prime, fresh Menton Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19, AT 10 A. M., AT CENtral Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, enameled chamber sets, feather beds, hair mattress, bedding, &c, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson will be sold on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-house, in Poughkeepsie, by order of the Supreme Court, being the late homestead of Jacob Sebring, deceased, embracing about 15 acres directly south of Carthage Landing, on the banks of the river. It has an extensive water front, with a wharf on the premises. The mansion is tasteful and commodious; outbuildings good. The situation in the neighborhood of numerous fine residences, and near the railroad depot, commanding the fine scenery of Newburgh Bay, makes this one of the most desirable places now to be procured on the east side of the Bay. For map of the premises, or other information, apply to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. R. N. PALMER, Referee.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—For sale, the Havana Paper Mills, including the building, machinery and fixtures, situated on the margins of the river Armendares, in Puentes Grandes, five miles from the wharf; easy of access by the Marianao Railroad, by a good carriage road or by the city railroad cars from the neighboring town of Cerro. The machinery is propelled by a strong water power. For particulars apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, agent, No. 40 Exchange-place.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 10,569, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with iron fence, with marble posts, and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price, $175—about what it cost 7 years since. Address H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth; possession 15th of October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—PERMANENTLY FOR one year or more, in a private family, two rooms, unfurnished, on second or third floors, (with care of rooms,) without board, as lodging rooms, for three young gentlemen, (brothers,) with best of reference. Address N. L. R., Station G., stating full particulars.

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years an unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, within 20 miles of New-York. Yonkers or vicinity preferred. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE a small house in a good neighborhood, on the west side of the City, between 14th-st. and Central Park. Address HOUSE, Box No. 154 *Times* Office, stating location and rent for one or more years.

A WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE wanted by a desirable family of adults in a respectable neighborhood; Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City or Hoboken acceptable. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TITAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,

Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),

Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, foot 46th-st., North River, (office No. 84 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish promptly castings of all descriptions, viz.: machinery, range and stove plates, grate work, castings for sewing machines, cotton gins, &c.; also, two lofts to let with steam power, 90 feet by 20 feet.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED, and put in either army or navy, for any district in this City or State, for one, two or three years, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Best of reference given. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO FIRES.—BY request of property-owners and the members of the Fire Department, for the spreading of alarm in case of fires occurring in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards and vicinity, until the Twenty-second-street Tower shall be rebuilt, arrangements have been made to ring the bell of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, for fires occurring in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts.

In case of fire in the vicinity mentioned, citizens may cause immediate alarm to be given by notice at the Police Station-houses, in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and in Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, which will be immediately communicated by telegraph to the Headquarters and to the City Fire Telegraph Station at the City Hall, and thence to the several Fire-Bell Towers throughout the City.

By order of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 4 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE public that I have this day revoked all authority to act as my agent in this City, given to MR. CHAS. E. SAMSON, formerly of Milton, Fla., under date of Washington, D. C., April 19, 1864, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust him with any goods or money, or transact any business with him on my account.

ADOLPH UNGER, No. 625 8th-av.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British bark *Armeria*, MILLBURN, Master, from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or consignees.

REYNOLDS & CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 59 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY: barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DRUGGISTS.—THE FIRM OF COTTLE & CO., transacting business on the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., is dissolved and terminated this day. The affairs of the firm will be settled by me, at the store, until further notice.

J. FRANK COTTLE.

New-York, August 16, 1864.

N. B.—Any one desirous to purchase an half interest in an apothecary store can hear of an opportunity by calling as above.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 718 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, at 3 P. M.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, having been unavoidably detained, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:34 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BARGES, GERALDINE and STELLA, with suitable steamers, large and small; also, Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND TABLE WANTED, from November to May, within a few blocks of Madison-square. A parlor and three rooms, with modern conveniences, for a family of four persons—no children—with a first-class private table. A house preferred where no other boarders are taken. A liberal price will be paid if the arrangements are satisfactory. Address Mr. JAY, No. 119 Madison-av., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife for the Winter, in a private family up town; good location; a comfortable room on the second floor; plain but good table required. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, R. S., Box 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. G. W. SNEDEN, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Examine our large, extensive stock before the prices are advanced. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEhold furniture, in use only since the middle of May; as good as new; will be sold at a low figure. Apply to R. H. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., near 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, German Comedian, in his celebrated STUMP SPEECH.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, In Lecture Room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing 200 pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ Notwithstanding the appreciated value of everything, the price of admission STILL REMAINS AT 25 CENTS, and it is the earnest desire of the management, if possible, to keep it at this price, although LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THURSDAY, Aug. 18, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AND SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.

During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST-class servants, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, general houseworkers, nurses, &c., suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses, in City or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced person, fond of children, to take charge of an infant. A desirable and permanent position is offered to a suitable applicant. None but first-class replies and references will receive attention. Address Box No. 3,386 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as first-class chambermaid; the best of City references from their last place. Call at No 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A VERY NICE place as cook or chambermaid, in a respectable American family; can bring the very best of references. Can be seen at No. 381 8th-st., between avs. C and D, fourth floor.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes to go out as nurse by the day or week; is a very competent nurse to an infant or a lady; also, is a good housekeeper. Inquire for one week at No. 464 West 25th-st. and 10th-av., Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 431 4th-av., in the store, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, is a good washer and ironer; no objections to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 625 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, employment in a private family by the week or month; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as nurse and do plain sewing; is kind to children; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook. Best city references. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of the child from its birth; first-class reference given. Inquire at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, with one child, gentlemen's apparel to clean; can give the best of reference. Call on Mrs. KELLY, No. 335 West 29th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL, A Protestant; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A REspectable Protestant young woman. Call at No. 48 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW, a housekeeper's situation in a respectable family; good reference given. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st.; has good City reference.

UNE PERSONNE PROTESTANTE FRANÇAISE voudrait entrer comme gouvernante de nurserie dans un famille; elle peut enseigner le Français et l'Anglais. S'adresser après 10 heures du matin, No. 97 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; he as coachman and gardener, and useful man; his wife as plain cook, laundress or chambermaid; have no family; best of references and wages moderate. Call at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; country preferred. Address W. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; perfectly understands his business. Call on or address HENRY BURNS, at Wm. Lowry's saddlery, No. 9 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITuation; the man as coachman and his wife as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing and obliging; the country preferred; good City references can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble single man, as coachman in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best of country and City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address B. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; has reference to capacity and capability. Call at or address Mr. TRAINOR, saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION as cashier, clerk or collector; has had some years' experience; can give the best City references. Address H. H., Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows; has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SALESMAN, of five years' experience as such. Call or address No. 65 West 30th-st., third floor. Good reference.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS housekeeper; one who is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply with testimonials at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT IN our shirt department; apply by letter only. JOHN A. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Warren-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF ART.
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.
Will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18,
under the management of Mr. W. STUART.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair under the direction of Messrs. Gambell & Post, architects of this City.

The house has been repainted, and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining
CAPITAL COMEDIES.
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
ON THURSDAY, THE 18th,
the door will open at 7¼ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with the following distribution of characters:
Major De Boots .... Mr. J. S. Clarke
Icebrook .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Featherly .... Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.
First appearance in twelve months.
Mrs. Featherly .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. Swandown .... Mrs. Sedly Brown
Her first appearance at this theatre.
Mrs. De Boots .... Miss Mary Carr
Her first appearance here.
After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.

These pieces will be presented with entirely new scenery by Mr. RICHARD SMITH.

The company, already embracing many of the most popular favorites of New-York, will introduce, as the season progresses, some names deservedly cherished in the public remembrance, and others not before presented here.

Mr. Stuart has sincere pleasure in announcing that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will confine his performances exclusively to this theatre in New-York, and will appear during this season in a series of his great characters in the plays of Shakespeare, which will each be presented with a perfection of scenery, cast and appliances not before attempted on the New-York stage. He will also appear in one or more original plays, expressly written for him.

The stage department will be under the direction of
MR. J. G. HANDLEY, Stage Manager;
The front of the House under that of
MR. T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

The Orchestra, comprising many of the best solo performers in New-York, will be under the direction of the distinguished composer and conductor,
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The box office will be open on Tuesday, Aug. 16, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the attractive and celebrated comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Will be acted Boucicault's great three-act drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles Na-Coppaleen, with the song of "The Colleen Bawn," words by Boucicault, music by Balfe, never before sung in America .... Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom .... Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan (his original character) .... Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly .... Mr. G. Clarke
Corrigan .... Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan .... Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn" .... Miss Ione Burke
Who will sing Cruiskeen Lawn and A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" .... Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Shelah Mann .... Mrs. John Sefton
FRIDAY—
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of MR. DAN BRYANT, on which occasion he will appear in two popular characters.
MONDAY—The favorite American actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
(who is engaged for a limited period), will make her first appearance at this establishment in a new play, entitled
EVELEEN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS,

For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR AN EPIScopal Church in Brooklyn. Address H. J. F., Box No. 4,495 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 21 day of May, A. D. 1864.

my6-lawCm*Th JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Regulations to Prevent Piratical Seizures of Ocean Steamers.

Warned by a recent occurrence on the Atlantic side, Gen. McDOWELL has issued the following timely order, which fully explains its own object:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35: There being probable danger of an attempt to take possession of steamers on this coast by men introducing themselves as passengers and then rising on the officers and crew, the following regulations will be enforced:

1. Every person coming as a passenger on board of American merchant steamers plying coastwise between American ports, or between an American port and a foreign port, or an American vessel leaving an American port to ply between foreign ports, will be required to deliver any and every weapon in his possession to the officer of the ship who may be designated for the purpose by the master, owners or agents thereof. This officer will effectually secure all arms so received, will give receipts for them, and will return them to their respective owners when they quit the ship at the end of their voyage.

2. That there may be no evasion of this order, it is made the duty of the master of every steamer, as above designated, to cause passengers to be examined by one of the ship's officers as they come on board of the vessel, or of the lighter, boat, or tug, which may carry them to it; and, at the same time, to cause every article of baggage which the passengers may have in their hands, or to which they have access, to be thoroughly searched. Through baggage which shall pass at once into the possession of the master of the ship, and to which passengers shall have no access during the voyage, need not be searched. Should there be occasion for any one to visit it, it must be under the eye of one of the ship's officers, or the person so visiting it must be again examined as he quits the baggage-room.

Through baggage not in a baggage-room, but placed on deck, or elsewhere, within reach of passengers, must either be searched or placed under constant guard, and no one allowed to open it, except in the presence of one of the ship's officers. Passengers who may, on the voyage, go ashore at any intermediate ports, will be subjected to the same examination when they return as when they came on board.

3. The steamer's officers should have arms for their protection and that of their vessel, and be on their guard that no one has an opportunity of seizing them.

4. As there are so few things so annoying as these examinations, those on whom this duty may fall are enjoined to make them with every consideration for the passengers, consistent with an effective compliance with this order.

In view of the calamity which the seizure of a steamer on these distant seas would be to the nation, and the disaster it would entail on this coast, and the ruin it would prove to the unfortunate travelers on board, it is confidently hoped that all good and loyal people will, by their ready compliance therewith, be active in their support of the measure herein ordered, so that none but our covert enemies may be found denouncing, opposing, or endeavoring to evade them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.
R. C. DRUM, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Death of Gen. James Collins.

The interior papers announce the death at Nevada, on the 18th July, of JAMES COLLINS, Treasurer of Nevada County, and General of the Fourth Brigade, California State Militia. He was able to address the Lincoln and Johnson Club of Nevada on the 16th. Gen. COLLINS was a pioneer in the States west of the Mississippi. He commanded a company in the Black Hawk war, and a regiment from Illinois in the Mexican war. The Illinois Legislature voted him a sword for his services in Mexico. He was several times a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and in 1862 and 1863 was a member of the Assembly in this State. During his last term in the latter capacity he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and introduced the Military Suffrage Act and the present Militia Law. He was commissioned Brigadier-General by Gov. STANFORD. In former years he took a prominent part in the politics of Nevada County, and had the reputation of being an honest public servant. He was elected Treasurer of his county in 1863. He was to be buried on the 19th inst. with military honors.

The Pretended Guerrillas and What Became of Them.

From the Alta California, July 17.

California has lost none of her old vigor. There is firmness and determination about the form of society which here prevails, which will in vain be sought elsewhere. In early times, with nothing but the mere shadow of Government, great dangers menaced the Commonwealth. The incendiary crept around from corner to corner with the torch in his hand, and the highway robber rode boldly in the broad light of day, almost unchallenged, throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Cities and towns were remorselessly given to the flames. Twice this rising metropolis was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, and the "Hounds" held high carnival, not only here, but from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevadas, and from Oregon to the boundaries of Mexico. But out of all this confusion who evolved that order, quiet and tranquility, which are now at once the sources of our prosperity, our pride and our boast? Not the thing which we then called the Government. The helm of State was held by men who differed from the banditti with whom California was then infested only in name. They plundered under the forms of law, while the others set all law at defiance. It was the people—the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer and the miner, the lawyer and the physician, the parson and the editor, welded together in one compact mass, by the dangers which threatened all alike, who rose up in their might, laid their heavy hands upon the evil-doers, pronounced the decisions of stern justice, and executed them without halting or hesitation.

It was themselves they had to thank that the community became a community governed by laws, and not those whom they had employed to discharge these duties for them. The vigor which they then infused into the administration of justice has not yet died out. The stern determination which the people manifested when they found it necessary with their own hands to punish the incendiary, the robber, and the burglar, is now on all occasions displayed by the new set of officers to whom these matters have been transferred, for they know that the hour on which the last appearance of lukewarmness, or indolence, or complicity becomes observable, is the hour when all their functions will be brought to a summary close.

We have had within the last few days a remarkable illustration that the force communicated in early days by the masses to their servants, is still operating with all the vigor which could be desired. A week ago the State was startled with reports of daring highway robberies, committed at various points by parties representing themselves to be guerrillas. A doleful howl was at once raised by the blood-suckers whom troublous times always produce—as sanguinary as they are cowardly—who affect to see a rebel in every bush, and fancy a plot in every whisper; who are always calling upon armies to move, for execution to be done, and vengeance wreaked upon the most trivial pretexts; but who never enter the army, but content themselves with applauding those who do, and picking up whatever unconsidered trifles may lie around. If the wishes of these personages had been carried out, the moment the news of these robberies had been flashed along the wires, the "long roll" would have been beaten, the troops—national as well as State—would have been ordered out, a grand campaign against a wind-mill would have been inaugurated, the character which the brigands asserted would have been conceded, and a serious complication would have been the result. The troops would have had on their hands prisoners of war, instead of the officers of the law having felons with gyves upon their ankles and manacles upon their wrists.

Ten days ago eight highwaymen attacked the overland mail stage from Washoe. The dispatches which we received at the time set down their number at seven, but by the confession of POOLE—one of them now confined in the jail at Placerville—there were eight of them altogether. Where are they now? The side of the head of one of them was blown off by the officers of El Dorado County, when they first came upon them at the Somers House, and he now sleeps in a bloody grave. Two more of them were arrested, and are now in the jail at Placerville. They doubtless will consider themselves extremely fortunate if they should receive no other punishment for their crimes but incarceration in the State Prison at San Quentin for the best part of the remainder of their lives. According to intelligence which will be found in another column of the *Alta*, three more of the gang were done for a day or two ago, on the Almaden road, in Santa Clara County. One of them has been killed, a second mortally wounded, and the third is in custody. Two now are only at large. If they escape they bear charmed lives.

There is here evidence strong enough to establish that, as of old, the people of California are abundantly able to keep the peace within their own borders. The robbers have had a strong indication of what they may expect. If more of them should turn up, it is possible that more vigorous measures may be adopted. The nearest limb and a long rope will save juries and Judges from a world of trouble, and keep the jails from being over-crowded.

And these heavy blows have been administered without the interposition of the State Government, which costs a great deal of money, but which seems not to have yet gotten over the tendency to snooze imparted to it by the late Administration. It sleeps sounder than Epimenides. It has a contingent fund at its disposal, but it offered in this case no reward; WELLS, FARGO & Co., however, did. If that firm had not done so, the people would have raised the necessary funds, just as they did in the case of the Sanitary Fund, without even a nod from somnolent Sacramento. Let the military authorities establish posts along the Overland Mail route, and the people of California will discharge the duty of hunting robbers wherever they show themselves.

THE PEACE PARTY.

Mr. Vallandigham Reaffirms his Position.

The Peace Democrats were in convention at Dayton, Ohio, on Aug. 13. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made them an address, the substantial part of which is reported as follows in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

It is your right to come together and express your opinions, for you come not to hear the sentiments of others, but to speak yourselves. The effects of such a meeting as this, gotten up not at enormous expense and labor, but responsive to the better impulses of the people, cannot fail to reach and take hold on the seats of power. You speak here not as Democrats, but as citizens of all parties. One-third of those who called this meeting are men who have been hitherto supporters of LINCOLN. [Applause.] To-day you come together for the purpose of considering the burdens you suffer; and if ever a people, since the Iraelites were compelled to make mortar without straw, suffered grievances which demanded redress, you are that people. You do right to come up here for that purpose. The long catalogue of grievances which you now groan under has been summed up in your resolutions. You have treasured them in your memories, you have felt them in your persons and in your houses. Though the destroying angel has not passed through the land, and taken your first-born, he has taken hundreds of your first-born at the command of LINCOLN. You do well, without distinction of party, to demand a redress of your grievances, and insist on a cessation of hostilities. It is vain, as the attempt to destroy one of those trees by tapping its branches, to think of continuing the war, and avoid increased taxation and greatly multiplied calamities. I am here, then, not to speak of those topics which ordinarily engage the attention of political meetings, but to refer to matters of higher interest to you as a people.

ORACULAR WORDS ABOUT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

I expect speedily, by the grace of God—and I ask no higher authority—to be at Chicago. And the eyes and hearts of the nation are turned in that direction. Even Republicans, in the silent slumbers of the night—the hearts of hundreds and thousands of them are turned to the Chicago Convention—pray that wisdom may direct its action, as I have not the least doubt it will. When its work is finished, then will I be ready to devote myself, from morning till night, and from night till morning, if need be, to a discussion of the subjects that will be involved in the struggle to follow.

I can assure you, as far as my judgment is worth anything, that that convention will meet in harmony, will sit in harmony, adopt the right kind of a platform, nominate a true candidate, and furthermore, that that candidate will receive a constitutional majority of the votes that will elect him President of the United States. [Great cheers.] In the spirit of patriotic men, who love liberty and their country, and laying upon the altar all our private griefs, all our prejudices and passions and preferences for one man over another, and maintaining only fidelity to principle, we will come together and make such a nomination as will be acceptable to all. Then LINCOLN's reign of arbitrary power will come to an end. Then will commence the work of rebuilding the magnificent structure which our fathers reared and placed in our keeping. Then will begin the work of reducing taxes, of stopping drafts, of arresting the fearful destruction of war, of staunching the flow of blood, of reëstablishing that state of things in the land which is described in sacred history, which our fathers enjoyed, and which we hope our children may yet see, when "every man shall sit down under his own vine and fig-tree, *with none to make him afraid*." As it is now, whose cheek is not blanched, whose heart is not broken with fear by day, and terror by night, when he remembers that every safeguard of constitutional liberty is broken down, and every man's castle liable to be invaded, his doors broken down, his person violated and driven from home, because he dares to assert the principles which in youth were taught him by the purest, the best and wisest of men, and which in manhood he has the courage to practice?

If you want more taxation, a larger public debt, vote for LINCOLN. If you want renewed drafts of men to carry on the war, vote for LINCOLN. If you want him to take your first, second and third born sons to carry on the war, vote for LINCOLN. If you want to find your currency in a ruined condition, your greenbacks worth thirty cents on the dollar; if you want the price of everything you buy to go up, and everything you sell to go down—for the day is not far distant when your merchants will be obliged to demand gold and silver for what you buy, and they will pay you for your produce in "legal tenders"—if this is what you want, vote for the Republican party.

WHICH IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

The speaker here queried as to where the Republican party could be found—which of the hydraheads was the simon pure organization. Then there was old BEN. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and last, not least, his old friend, LEW. D. CAMPBELL. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not know that I am right, continued VAL., but he seems to be getting up a combination. I suppose the fellow out at St. Louis would pronounce it a conspiracy. Whether it has five hundred thousand in it or not, I do not know; I hope it has. They have issued a call for another Republican Convention, to be held at Buffalo. Which is to be the true Republican ticket, and which the false, it will be hard to tell.

Our time has come, and we will put forward a man that can be elected. The "coming man" will be found, and discord in the Chicago Convention will not exist. He who thinks otherwise does not know the heads and hearts of those who will be there.

FEDERAL TAX-GATHERERS, PROVOST-MARSHALS, ETC.

I see men of former Republican proclivities here, and I would ask them what was the condition of things four years ago to-day? How was it when you were shouting for LINCOLN, when your "Wide-Awakes" were tossing high their oil-cloth caps? We had a nation of 34 States, all peaceful and happy; no public debt, except what might have been wiped out by the expenditures of two weeks now. And, by the way, a supporter of LINCOLN told me to-day that we were going to have plenty of money soon, as a wealthy man of New-York was going to give to the Government a million of dollars out of his own pocket! How long would that last? Just five hours. Why, when I get on the harness, after the Chicago nomination, I can speak longer than a million of dollars will last President LINCOLN. [Cheers and laughter.]

My friends, none but the oldest among you ever, before the present war, saw a Federal tax-gatherer; but they swarm now like ants on a mole-hill. Previous to the present war, but few of you ever saw a Provost-Marshal; but now they are thick as the frogs that come up out of Egypt, and you, the farmers and laborers, are required to pay their salaries. You have 500,000 more officers to support now than you had four years ago. "And that's the way the money goes."

I do not address you thus because I would say we were wiser than you; but I would appeal to you to say whether it would not have been better to have elected a Democratic candidate four years ago, and have avoided these things? We then had no Federal tax gatherers, a low tariff, which a man paid if he pleased, or not if he chose. We had a currency which was either gold and silver or paper, convertible into one or the other at pleasure. What is it now? [A voice—"Postal currency."] Yes, postal currency and greenbacks. And I can take thirty-three cents in the old currency of four years ago, and go into any of these stores and buy more of anything than you can with a dollar of greenbacks. It will be still worse hereafter. Two months ago greenbacks were worth one hundred per cent. more than now, and two months hence they will be worth one hundred per cent. less than now. They repeat the old story of the continental currency, growing "from bad to worse."

"GLITTERING GENERALITIES ABOUT PEACE."

Is it not better for one and all to stop this war, and begin where we never should have left off? And try to bring back the Union if it is possible; do it by constitutional means, with peace and quiet in the land; with no more armies, no more drafts, no more bloody battles, no more mourning in the land, no more bringing back your sons maimed or sick from the camp or hospital? I tell you the Democratic party will as far as possible, bring back the ancient prosperity. It will first have to remove the great mass of wrong which has been tumbling down on your heads for three years past. It took our fathers many long years to rear up our national temple, and how long it will take to restore its beautiful proportions, the wisest of us cannot tell. But the work must be begun. This war must come to an end. It has been fruitless. I might appeal to any supporter of the Administration, and ask what is there to show for the $500,000,000, and the 2,000,000 of men sent into the army? Where are they? Only when the archangel shall sound the last trumpet will their bones be found; when from one section of this blood-stained land to the other shall come flying thick through the air all the disjointed and scattered fragments of what was once God's living temples, to answer in the presence of the great white throne of Jehovah, will these 2,000,000 of men be able to respond. And who slew them? By whose hands were they murdered? Through whose instrumentality? For what? To restore the Union?

HOW THE UNION MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESTORED.

Great God! We could have preserved the Union with ink and paper, without either guns or swords. I saw the day when a single sheet of paper, written upon with fitting words, words of wisdom and conciliation toward the South, would have averted this war, with all its wrongs and devastation. But those words were not spoken. The men put in power four years ago were resolved not to speak those words. They were resolved to try the issue of war. Every man in the Democratic party, every man of sense in the old Whig party, every man in the American party, voted for compromise. They insisted that, instead of armies, we should have Peace Conferences, instead of gunpowder we should use ink. Animated by common patriotic impulses, they said: We will settle these questions peaceably. You shall have your rights in the South, and we will have our rights, and we will set down and dwell together in peace and unity. Who refused? It was the supporters of LINCOLN who refused. The day has gone by when the truth cannot be spoken. The time is past when men who voted for LINCOLN dispute that it was through his instrumentality that the Crittenden resolutions were voted down, and the arbitrament of the sword resorted to.

Our fathers tried the experiment of settling questions of difference between the several States for 73 years, and they succeeded well. They had none of the evils of disunion. They allowed each other to rule their own households as they saw proper, and our nation was the strongest on earth. It was in this condition when we handed it over to LINCOLN. What is it to-day? A ruined tenement filled with all manner of evil spirits, and turn where you will, almost, a scene of slaughter meets your eyes.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

I stood here three years ago, when this war began, and said, "Go on; take all the men you want, and all the money. You have the power to do it. And if at the end of four years you have restored the Union, preserved the liberties of the people, and this a prosperous and happy nation, I will rise here under these trees and make public acknowledgment that I was wrong and you right." I should have done it, and retired to private life, saying that LINCOLN was right and I was wrong. To-day the four years have elapsed, and I am, thanks to God, but no thanks to LINCOLN, able to vindicate my prediction. And what shall I say, as an honest man? Ought I to make public confession that I was wrong and LINCOLN and his party right? [Voices—"No," "Never."] I want you Republicans to go home, and to-night close the doors after you, wait till 10 or 11 o'clock, when your wives and children are asleep in bed, sit down calmly, and ask yourselves whether VALLANDIGHAM should have risen here and said he was wrong and LINCOLN was right. Your own hearts will tell you no.

"MY TIME HAS NOT COME."

Now I call upon you to carry out your convictions. You have prejudices against the Democratic party, and you have stronger prejudices against me. This I cannot help. I know that my time has not come. It does not need that Republicans should tell me this. "When ye see the fig tree put forth its leaves, then ye may know the summer is nigh." (Great cheering.)

I am not going to quarrel with you. Time will do its work. You are beginning to say in your hearts, the doctrines are right, whether the man who proclaims them is or not. That is all I care for. I do not look for personal aggrandizement. If I did I should have been a Major-General long ago, and had millions of money laid by as the spoils of my part in the war. Having lost the commission, I shall not turn around now and sacrifice principle for any personal considerations. I say, therefore, indulge in your prejudices, abuse me, I do not care; only vote for the right doctrine. I am not a candidate for any office. I shall not be a candidate. You need not be alarmed about being obliged to vote for me. All I ask is, that you listen to the words of truth. Ask the question yourself—what is right? Whether it is not better to have peace in the land than war? I do not believe you can find any Republican, who has an ordinary amount of brains, who will not be willing to admit that there ought to be an end to this war. Whoever did settle anything by fighting? Did two men ever agree upon terms of peace while at blows with each other? [Voices—"No, never!"] Did any man ever make his wife love him by beating her? [Laughter, and cries of "No."] Suppose he says: "My wife don't love, and I am going to beat her till she does love me," will he ever succeed? No. The more he beats her the more she don't love him.

A LITTLE SPECIAL PLEADING.

I would not have appeared here to-day, but to express the immense satisfaction I feel for the most extraordinary change going on in the entire country. Every neighborhood can bear testimony to the fact that scores of men who voted for LINCOLN four years ago will not vote for him in November next; whereas a little while ago the clamor was all for war, the cry now is, let us stop fighting, and see what we can do to settle this question as reasonable men. If we can not do it in four years, without spending any money, without increasing the public debt, without calling for further drafts on the able-bodied men of your households, then it will be time enough to try war again, and you can elect some other man to renew the conflict. But, for God's sake, give us four years for a breathing spell. Let our youths of sixteen grow up to men of twenty before they are taken from us. Let us have more men in the harvest-field and workshop. Let our currency regain its proper value. Let us restore the observance of the Constitution. Then if, in the language of CHANDLER, of Michigan, the interests of the country demand a little more blood-letting, go and take the responsibility.

I know the power of prejudice, the difficulties in the way of a man who has long been a Whig or a Republican turning around and voting the Democratic ticket. But had not you better leave your party than ruin your country? We propose through this instrumentality to put an end to this war. We expect to elect the Democrat or the Conservative President; I don't care by what name you call those who elect him. If you don't like the name Democrat, scratch it off, and put on the names of the electors only—the names of such men as will vote for a sound peace candidate.

It is by the peaceable assembling of the people together, to consult upon their common interest, that gives hope of the coming change. This meeting, and others like it, are signal indications that Summer is indeed nigh—that men's prejudices are giving way, and they are seeing that war is no remedy for the evils that afflict us.

WAR DEMOCRATS NO BETTER THAN LINCOLN.

I think we will put forward a peace candidate. Why not? Suppose we were to nominate a War Democrat, pledged to prosecute the war, in what respect would such a ticket be better than the LINCOLN ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increased taxes, drafts, and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over that of LINCOLN? You say that he would not interfere with the negroes South. Well, that is no consideration with me. What do we care for the negroes down South, when our own liberties and lives are at stake? We want a man who will try compromise in the settlement of our national difficulties, and such a man hundreds and thousands of Republicans are looking for. If they want a war man, they have as good a one as they could get in the person of LINCOLN. I would as soon be drafted under him as under a War Democrat. And I would agree with ABRAHAM, that it is no time to swap horses while swimming a river.

What we want is a man who will go back to the policy of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and CLAY, men whom you used to swear by, and who settled national difficulties by compromise. Such a man the Democratic party will bring forward for the suffrages of the people. When the name has been announced, I will be ready to discuss the relative merits of the several parties with the same freedom that I did thirty years ago. That right I have maintained, though persecuted, arrested, having my house broken open, my body seized, subjected to military control, banished through the Southern lines, thence, after an absence of a year and forty days, I come to this work with the same love of liberty, the same devotion to principle as in former years. And I come with the same resolution, that whether come life or death, imprisonment or exile, evil or good fortune, I will proclaim to the last hour of my life my convictions of truth and right, and remain forever "God's noblest work an honest man."

Credits for Naval Recruits.

The following statements made by the Philadelphia *Ledger* apply equally to this State. The *Ledger* says: "There has been no little inquiry as to the mode by which credit is to be secured for recruits furnished to the naval service and marine corps since the commencement of the war. The following official order will explain some of the points heretofore in doubt:"

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1864.

Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, Harrisburgh, Pa.:

CAPTAIN—Section 8 of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrollment and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered such service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 25, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War hereby appoints Col. LEMUEL TODD, of Carlisle, Penn., and yourself a Commission to ascertain what credits the State of Pennsylvania and the different sub-divisions of the State are entitled to, under the law given above.

For the information of the Commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of persons in the naval service of the United States, by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand, (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question, the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted will readily be perceived by the Commission.

You will confer with Col. LEMUEL TODD, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the Commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The Commission having been thus appointed is prepared to receive and examine all claims submitted to it. The registers of the navy will be of little assistance in this, except to verify claims, for men are only entered upon them under the States to which they belong. A general credit to Pennsylvania is, therefore, all that is to be obtained from official sources, and districts and wards which have furnished men can only secure them by promptly filing with the Commission at Harrisburgh such evidence as they can procure. All troops not thus localized will be credited to the State at large, and Philadelphia will only obtain her pro-rata proportion, which is about one in five.

It therefore behooves the committees of the several Wards to canvass carefully, and obtain all available particulars concerning their residents who have entered the naval and military service. Lists thus prepared should be sent to Capt. DODGE, as above, when they will receive careful and immediate examination. As the Commission is ordered to report by September 1st, there is no time to be lost.

The State of Connecticut Billiard Tournament.

ALLYN HOUSE, HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The grand tournament to decide the Championship of this State, and the possession of the Golden Cue, commenced at Allyn Hall, in this city, yesterday afternoon. Owing to unforeseen causes only six of the players were present, namely: Messrs. HEWINS and HUBBELL, of this city; GROSVENOR and KEATING, of New-Haven; HUNT, of Bridgeport, and BURBANKS, of New-London. Several others are expected to-day.

The tournament commenced at 2 o'clock, the first tilt being between Messrs. HEWINS and HUBBELL, of this city. The playing was fair for amateurs, resulting with the following summary: HEWINS, 275; HUBBELL, 300. Innings, 41 each. Highest runs, HEWINS, 37; HUBBELL, 33. Winner's average, 7-13. Time, 56 minutes. Referee, M. PHELAN, of New-York.

The afternoon's playing closed with a brilliant display between Mr. PHELAN and PHILIP TIEMAN of Cincinnati.

In the evening a fine audience was assembled, among which were many ladies. The first game was between Messrs. HUNT, of Bridgeport, and KEATING, of New-Haven, in which the former was winner by nearly two to one. The third game was between Messrs. GROSVENOR, of New-Haven, and BURBANK, of New-London, the latter being the victor. The evening's play concluded by another brilliant dash between Messrs. PHELAN and TIEMAN.

The affair is one of the marked events of this prosperous city, and is creating considerable excitement.

A large reinforcement of players are expected to arrive to-day, among which will be many of the prominent experts from New-York and elsewhere.

Sporting.

THE WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN HARRY HILL AND UZILE PRICKETT, FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

UZILE PRICKETT, the Jersey wrestler, was born in the village of Cold Run, Burlington County, N. J., on the 5th of August, 1840, and was therefore 24 years of age on the 5th inst. His father was a farmer, who died some years ago, and the mother of UZILE lives on the old homestead, where the young wrestler was brought up, and has spent most of his youthful days, and also the last four years of his early manhood. When about 15 years old he was taken to Philadelphia by ANDY HINES, who had discovered his early wrestling qualities.

He first commenced at the top of the tree in Philadelphia, and after throwing some eight or ten men when but 16 years old, he could meet with no one to make a match with. He has since had several more matches, but the present is the only one of note.

HARRY HILL was born in 1819 at Epsom, in Surrey, England, and is now 45 years old. HARRY is well known as an old sport, knowing a little of everything in the sporting line, and generally respected, even by those whom he has bested, either by his superior knowledge in sporting matters, or his physical and scientific acquirements as a wrestler. He has always been ready to accommodate any wrestler who fancied he could do his part in the game, and has generally thrown his man.

The present match was brought about by PRICKETT's visit to this City, and a call upon HARRY, accompanied by JACOB ROOM. The conversation turned upon the wrestling point, and ultimately a match was made for $500 a side, two falls in three, side-hold. The money was duly posted, in deposits of $100 each—Mr. VARIAN being the final stakeholder—and yesterday afternoon was appointed for the decision of the match.

The Cremorne Garden, Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue, was the theatre of the display, and fifty cents the price of admission.

As an incentive for the sports to patronize the affair, sparring, jig and clog-dancing, club-swinging, and prizes in silverware for wrestling, were offered to be contested for. Some sparring and dancing, with club-swinging was gone through in good style, when Mr. LAWLER and Mr. JOHN FARLEY prepared for a wrestling bout, the prize being a silver cup, there being six such prizes for wrestling competitors. HARRY HILL was referee. The men wrestled collar-and-elbow, and were soon at work, both very anxious. LAWLER first made play with his right foot, but FARLEY kept away, and being a powerful-built man, forced LAWLER's head downward, and dragged him around the stage. After considerable play LAWLER was thrown a clear back fall, but still held on to his man, and in rising threw FARLEY. Considerable excitement now prevailed, and as day was fast departing, Mr. HILL decided that bets were off, and each should have a prize.

Preparations for the great combat was at once made. The stage was swept and sanded, and HARRY chose MIKE TRAINOR for his umpire, while PRICKETT appointed PETER MARTIN, (now matched against DOONEY HARRIS for $2,000, to fight in October.) Mr. IZZY LAZARUS was mutually agreed upon as referee. But little time was wasted in preparation, and the men at once got hold. After some little play, in which PRICKETT's strength and superiority was evident, HILL was thrown a fair back fall amid the boisterous cheers of the Jerseyman's friends.

An intermission of ten minutes was allowed. HARRY HILL appeared to be somewhat exhausted, and was evidently deficient in wind.

On laying hold the second time, PRICKETT claimed the under hold, and the men at once got to work. After some short play both fell flat on their stomachs, side by side, which was declared no fall. They got to work again at once, and in less time than it takes to write it, HARRY HILL was flat on his back, losing the match of $500.

Considerable odds were offered on PRICKETT previous to laying hold; $1,000 to $400 being offered on the Jerseyman, considerable money changed hands, and some of HILL's friends lost heavily. Another rain storm commenced immediately after the finish, and the garden was quickly vacated. A youthful admirer of silverware purloined two of the silver prize cups, but was quickly arrested and locked up. A few portemonnais also mysteriously disappeared, but otherwise everything was very orderly.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000 Am. Gold	256¾	100 C. & N. W.....s3	57
500 Erie Railway...s3	112½	100 do.	57
100 do.......snw	112⅜	100 Quicks. M. Co.	84¾
100 M. S. & N. I...s10	92	200 Mariposa M. Co.	42¾
300 do.........s10	92⅛	100 do.	42⅝
100 Ill. Central R..b10	131⅜	100 do.........b10	42⅝
400 Clev. & Pitts...b3	113¼		

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, and all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All druggists and perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Goldsmith's Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 756 Broadway. All may secure their Fall lessons at half prices by entering their names this month. The full prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 17.—*In steamship Washington for Havre*—Miss S. G. Andrews, Boston; St. S. Tounay, England; H. Vernier, Miss Vernier, France; Mrs. Dumont, New-Orleans; W. F. Vredenburgh, New-York; Miss E. C. Fogg, California; Mrs. Romaine, Miss Romaine, Miss Romaine and three servants, La Baronme Gsvars and servant, New-York; Mrs. Delagromge, New-York; Mr. Hyatt, U. S. Consul at La Rochelle; Mrs. Hyatt & 2 children, Mr. Suzerac de Forge, D'Artegues, California; F. J. Montejo, Cuba; Otto Kapp, New-York; M. A. Molina, F. Molina, Cuba; Mr. Crehange, New-York; F. Sola, New-York; Miss Josephine Levi, New-York; H. Guilly, A. De Stontz, California; Mrs. Aspacie Amcau, Cuba; Mr Cova, Secretary of the Italian Legation, Bearer Dispatches, Mr. Moreau, New-Orleans; S. Monthauban, Mrs. Monthauban and son, Venezuela; Mrs. N. A. Destrehau, infant and servant, James A. Wilson of New-York, Mr. Mande Venoge of New-York, Mr. Carrire of New-Orleans, Arthur French of New-Orleans, Mr. E. French of New-Orleans, J. A. Peneston, G. Villier of New-Orleans, Mrs. Chobard of New-York, Mrs. B. Dupuy, S. Baudonine and daughter of France, Miss V. Martinez of New-Orleans, Miss M. Martinez of New-Orleans, John Ansehn of St. Louis, A. C. Haynes of Kentucky, J. L. Courtes of France, M. Zehler of France, Joseph Villier of New-Orleans, J. L. D. Lorrain, Mr. James Doebe of New-Orleans, Mr. Provenseal, France; Mr. V. Marcus, Mrs. Marcus and two infants, New-Orleans; Mr. J. A. Cassiere and wife, France; Mr. B. Robert, Mr. P. Wilcox, Mr. F. Bonn, California; Mr. V. Dumont, California; Mr. S. Labordette, France; Mr. Rieul Toulet, France; Dr J. F. Huttner, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Forrestec, Texas; Mrs. F. Neyrey, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Fanchard and daughter, Mrs. Legendre, New-York; A. Rosette, Cuba; L. Moncetti, New-York; W. G. Sealy, Canada; Capt. V. l'Hote, France; W. A. Senger, New-York; M. Barnette, Jos. Gabriel, A. Marcey, E. Pelagrin, W. F. Cassidy, N. Smith, California; Miss G. Smith, A. Hannet, L. Faulat, S. B. Cordier, A. Michel, M. Luice, P. Lacaton, S. Secor, J. Anzise.

AUG. 17.—*In Steamship Iowa, for London*.—Miss Patterson, Mrs. Josephine Wolf and child, W. S. Shelby, Chas. Rivert, Mrs. P. Riely, Miss H. Dach, Geo. Burghare, P. Legrand and wife, Frank Godwin, Joseph Mason, Francis Gladstone, John Harris, Harry Wade, Isador Wolf, Geo. Wilkes, Thos. Stevens, Thos. Gregory, James Parsnell, Stephen Barrow, John Mullen, Madame Deheamer, Geo. Heaton, Miss W. Gresham, John Watts, William Nolan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises.. 7 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 03 | Gov. Island.. 8 52 | Hell Gate... 10 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Iowa, Jarman, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. McKenzie.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Rehn, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Almoner, Lampher, Cow Bay, B. P. Sherman; Princess, (Br.,) Ryan, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Roebuck, Harrison, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Max & Emil, (Meckl.,) Rohde, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Mount, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Altavela, Reid, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Groves, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Co.; J. H. Scammil, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 3.4 passengers to Williams & Guion. 5th, lat. 51 04, lon. 15 22, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. 10th, lat. 48 49, lon. 41 02, exchanged signals with bark Oriental. 15th, lat. 42, lon. 63 50, spoke ship John S. De Wolf, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 69 ds. out; supplied her with provisions. Same day, saw ship City of Manchester, bound E. 16th, off George's Shoal, passed ship Bengal Merchant.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, Norfolk 26 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Villafranca, Anderson, London, and Portsmouth June 28, with mdse. and 190 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage. One birth. July 14, lat. 48 10, lon. 31, was boarded by a boat from whaling bark Versailles, of New-Bedford, which reported had not taken a whale this year. July 30, lat. 44 10, lon. 50, spoke ship Lizzie Hoffman, from Liverpool for New-York, 28 ds. out. 16th inst., spoke U. S. steamer Yantic, cruising—all well.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) Buyson, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had two deaths, infants.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. and 41 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Stella, (Russ.,) Steengraf, Bremen July 5, with mdse. and 356 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. Had light easterly winds the first part of the voyage; latter part much westerly winds and calms; near the Grand Banks saw several icebergs. Aug. 16, Fire Island bearing N. W. 10 miles, saw several spars and masts afloat, which had been burned.

Bark Maria Morton, (Br.,) Woodward, Trieste 84 ds., with fruit, wool, etc., to Jaquemot & Christmas. Had light baffling winds the entire passage. In lat. 39 30, lon. 68 17, saw a U. S. steamer, showing a signal with red square in a white field.

Bark Winthrop, (Br.,) Moulton, St. Martin 13 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Cavour, (Br.,) Chapman, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son. 11th inst., off Cape Ann, experienced a gale from S. E., losing foretopmast, maintopmast, &c.

Brig F. Nelson, Wiley, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Mary, Martin, Maracaibo 24 ds., with coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Gardner, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Johanna Von Schubert, (Pruss.,) Vahl, Malaga 75 ds., passed Gibralter June 13, with fruit to order.

Brig Fredonia, Veazie, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses and honey to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Penniman, (Br.,) Fickett, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Schr. Elk, Allen, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., with stores to B. P. Sherman. Aug. 11, 10 A. M., lat. 32 48, lon. 78 32, saw a blockade-runner, strg. S., and a U. S. gunboat in chase. 12th, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Monticello, who reported having chased a steamer the day before; did not succeed in catching her; but picked up 40 bales of cotton, which was thrown overboard from her.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Caspian, Dunn, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Harriet, Gay, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Nile, Hall, Willett's Point.
Schr. D. N. Richards, Sears, Cohassett Navy-yard.
Schr. E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Nantucket.
Schr. John E. Patten, Doane, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Port Morris.
Schr. Arabine, Douglass, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston for Albany.
Schr. E. J. Scott, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Planet, Currier, Newport.
Schr. War Steed, Nash, Boston for Albany.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Norwich.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown.
Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Bristol, in ballast.
Schr. Gen. Marion, Platt, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Pawnee, ——, Providence.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Hannah D., ——, Harwich, with fish.
Schr. Hickman, Burling, Albany for Providence.
Schr. Jenny Lind, ——, Boston.
Schr. S. S. King, Clenelnen, Boston.

BELOW—Ship J. F. Wheeler, from Glasgow.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., light.

Sailed.

Aug. 16—Steamer Warrior.
Ships Borneo, La Felice.
Barks Aristo, Xantho, Carmen.
Brig Annandale, Naiad, Machias, R. B. Minturn, Kenneth, Flora, Peterino, Favorita, Geo. Baker, Valkyrien.
Schooners Alice, J. W. Corydon, Carlton Ney, Enchantress, Jos. Blunt, S. P. Hames, Thos. Potter.
Aug. 18—Steamships Iowa, Washington, Sidon.

Miscellaneous.

The ship E. C. Scranton and the Br. brig Pedro came in collision in the North River this afternoon. They were towed clear of each other without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Borussia—steamer, hence for Bremen, was passed, Aug. 8, at 5 P. M.

Eleanor Cannel—wh. schr., no date, lat. 33 23, lon. 50 18.

Hemisphere—Br. ship, bound E., July 20, lat. 45, lon. 38.

Huntington—Br. bark, from Bombay, no date, lat. 34 15, lon. 17 16.

Island Queen—Br. bark, for Isle of France, no date, lat. 34 10, lon. 18 20.

Tecumseh—Br. ship, bound E., July 31, lat. 44 20, lon. 46 20.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 15—Arr. brigs Almore, Cook, from New-York for Pictou; Baltic, Hooper, from do. for Cow Bay, C. B.; schr. Comet, from Bangor for Dighton. Sld. brig Almore.

Aug. 16—Arr. brigs Prince Alfred, Kuhl, from Elizabethport for Gardner; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, from Boston for New-York.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING OF THE PRINTERS' UNION Will be held IN THE CITY HALL PARK, At 7 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18. The Trades Union, through their President, Mr. HARDING, have kindly consented to coöperate.

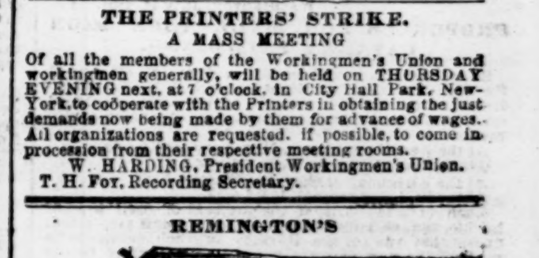
Eminent speakers from the various branches of the trades will address the meeting.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.
A MASS MEETING

Of all the members of the Workingmen's Union and workingmen generally, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, in City Hall Park, New-York, to coöperate with the Printers in obtaining the just demands now being made by them for advance of wages. All organizations are requested, if possible, to come in procession from their respective meeting rooms.

W. HARDING, President Workingmen's Union.
T. H. FOY, Recording Secretary.

REMINGTON'S



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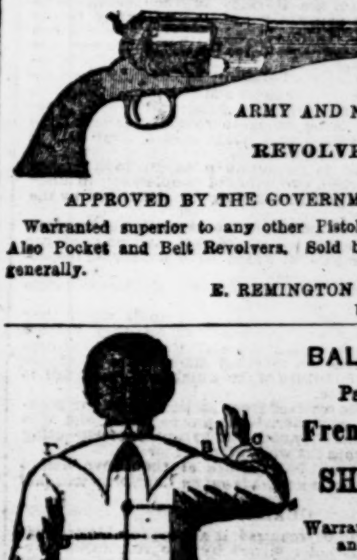

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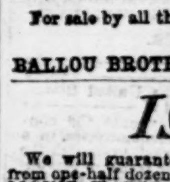

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IT CURES PERIODIC CATARRH.
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A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box 183 Times Office.